

GEOMETRY OF HERMITIAN ALGEBRAIC FUNCTIONS. QUOTIENTS OF SQUARED NORMS

DROR VAROLIN

ABSTRACT. Hermitian algebraic functions were introduced by D. Catlin and J. D'Angelo under the name of "globalizable metrics". Catlin and D'Angelo proved that any Hermitian algebraic function without non-trivial zeros is a quotient of squared norms, thus giving an answer to a Hermitian analogue of Hilbert's 17th problem in the non-degenerate case. The result was independently proved somewhat earlier by D. Quillen in a special case, and using different methods. In this paper, we characterize all Hermitian algebraic functions that are quotients of squared norms.

0. INTRODUCTION

In this paper we characterize those Hermitian algebraic functions that are quotients of squared norms of holomorphic mappings. Our approach is to use the resolution of singularities, followed by basic algebraic geometry of big line bundles, to reduce the problem to elementary properties of the Bergman kernel for spaces of sections of large tensor powers of a positive holomorphic line bundle.

Recall that if M is a complex manifold and M^\dagger is the complex conjugate manifold, then a function $\mathcal{H} : M \times M^\dagger \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is said to be *Hermitian* if \mathcal{H} is holomorphic and $\mathcal{H}(z, \bar{w}) = \overline{\mathcal{H}(w, \bar{z})}$. By polarization, any Hermitian function is determined by its (real) values $\mathcal{H}(z, \bar{z})$ along the "diagonal". If $\mathcal{H}(z, \bar{z}) \geq 0$ for all $z \in M$, we shall say that \mathcal{H} is *non-negative*.

If the manifold M in question is the total space of the dual of a holomorphic line bundle $F \rightarrow X$ on a projective manifold X , then a Hermitian function $P : F^* \times (F^*)^\dagger \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is called *Hermitian algebraic* if for any $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ and $v, w \in F^*$, $P(\lambda \cdot v, \bar{w}) = \lambda P(v, \bar{w})$. (Scalar multiplication on F^* is along fibers.) Equivalently, a Hermitian algebraic function P is a function of the form

$$(1) \quad P(v, \bar{w}) = \mathcal{C}_{\alpha\bar{\beta}} \langle s^\alpha, v \rangle \overline{\langle s^\beta, w \rangle},$$

where $(\mathcal{C}_{\alpha\bar{\beta}})$ is a Hermitian matrix and $\{s^\alpha\}$ are global holomorphic sections of $F \rightarrow X$. (Here and in the rest of the paper, the usual convention of summing over repeated indices is in force.) Though the notation is non-standard, the meaning is clear: if $s \in H^0(X, F)$ and $v \in F_x^*$ then $\langle s, v \rangle$ is the number given by the natural pairing of $s_x \in F_x$ with v . Note that with this definition, v and w in (1) need not be in the same fiber. We shall employ the notation,

$$P = \mathcal{C}_{\alpha\bar{\beta}} s^\alpha \bar{s}^\beta.$$

EXAMPLE 0.1. If we let $X = \mathbb{P}_n$ and take $F \rightarrow X$ to be $\mathbb{H}^{\otimes d} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_n$, where $\mathbb{H} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_n$ is the line bundle associated to a hyperplane section and d is a positive integer,

Partially supported by NSF grant DMS-0400909.

then the global sections of $\mathbb{H}^{\otimes d}$ are homogeneous polynomials of degree d in the homogeneous coordinates $z = [z^0, \dots, z^n]$. In this setting a Hermitian algebraic function is a bihomogeneous polynomial

$$P(z, \bar{z}) = \sum_{|\alpha|=|\beta|=d} C_{\alpha\bar{\beta}} z^\alpha \bar{z}^\beta,$$

where $C_{\alpha\bar{\beta}} = \overline{C_{\beta\bar{\alpha}}}$.

Upon diagonalizing the Hermitian matrix $\mathcal{C}_{\alpha\bar{\beta}}$, we find that there exist independent sections $f^1, \dots, f^k, g^1, \dots, g^\ell$ such that

$$(2) \quad P = \sum_{i=1}^k f^i \bar{f}^i - \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} g^j \bar{g}^j.$$

We define the *modulus* of P to be the Hermitian algebraic function

$$\|P\| = \sum_{i=1}^k f^i \bar{f}^i + \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} g^j \bar{g}^j.$$

We warn the reader that $\|P\|$ is not canonically determined by P , but also depends on the basis $\{f^1, \dots, f^k, g^1, \dots, g^\ell\}$.

A Hermitian algebraic function $P : F^* \times (F^*)^\dagger \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is called a *sum of squared norms* if P can be represented in the form (1) with $(\mathcal{C}_{\alpha\bar{\beta}})$ positive semi-definite. The decomposition (2) then reduces to

$$P(v, \bar{v}) = \sum_{\alpha=1}^k |\langle f^\alpha, v \rangle|^2.$$

If P is a Hermitian algebraic function and there is a non-zero sum of squared norms Q such that the Hermitian algebraic function $R = QP$ is a sum of squared norms, then we say that P is a *quotient of squared norms*.

Clearly a quotient of squared norms is non-negative. A Hermitian analogue of Hilbert's 17th problem, posed by D'Angelo [D1, D3], is to characterize those non-negative Hermitian algebraic functions that are quotients of squared norms. Unlike the "real" 17th problem of Hilbert, there are many examples of non-negative Hermitian algebraic functions that are not quotients of squared norms. The simplest examples are constructed based on the fact that if a Hermitian algebraic function P is a quotient of squared norms, then the zero set of the function $z \mapsto P(z, \bar{z})$ must be an analytic set.

EXAMPLE 0.2. In the case $X = \mathbb{P}_1$ and $F = \mathbb{H}^{\otimes 2}$, the Hermitian algebraic function $P = (|z_0|^2 - |z_1|^2)^2$ is not a quotient of squares, because the set of $x \in \mathbb{P}_1$ such that $P(v, \bar{v}) = 0$ for some (and thus all) $v \in (\mathbb{H}^{\otimes 2})_x^*$ is a circle.

In fact the phenomenon is more complex than this; in Section 3 we mention two examples, the second of which is due to D'Angelo, of non-negative Hermitian algebraic functions that are not quotients of squared norms, but whose zero sets are complex analytic sets.

Quillen [Q] and independently Catlin and D'Angelo [CD1] showed that if a Hermitian bihomogeneous polynomial is positive on the unit sphere, then it is a quotient of squared norms. Later Catlin and D'Angelo [CD2] generalized this result to show

that any Hermitian algebraic function that is strictly positive away from the zero section is a quotient of squared norms (Theorem 2.9 below).

Catlin and D’Angelo deduce Theorem 2.9 from a more powerful theorem (stated as Theorem 2.11 below), which is the main result in the same paper [CD2]. A key tool they use is a theorem of Catlin [C] regarding the asymptotic expansion of the Bergman kernel. Zelditch [Z] proved an analogous result for the Szegő kernel. (Both Catlin and Zelditch used their results to settle a conjecture of Tian regarding approximation of Kähler-Einstein metrics.) The Catlin-Zelditch theorem is a version of the well-known generalization, due to Boutet de Monvel and Sjöstrand [BS], of the celebrated theorem of Fefferman [F] on the asymptotic expansion of the Bergman kernel.

In this paper, we completely characterize all those non-negative Hermitian symmetric functions that are quotients of squared norms. The following is our main result.

THEOREM 1. *A non-negative Hermitian algebraic function P is a quotient of squared norms if and only if there exists a constant C such that*

$$\text{for all } v \in F^* - \{v ; P(v, \bar{v}) = 0\}, \quad \frac{\|P\|(v, \bar{v})}{P(v, \bar{v})} \leq C.$$

REMARK. As we said, $\|P\|$ is not uniquely defined by P . However, the necessary and sufficient condition in Theorem 1 is canonically determined by P (Proposition 2.5).

REMARK. D’Angelo has also characterized quotients of squared norms in [D3], at least in the case of bihomogeneous Hermitian polynomials. For the case of bihomogeneous polynomials on \mathbb{C}^2 (which corresponds here to the case $X = \mathbb{P}_1$) his result is easily seen to be equivalent to ours, but in higher dimensions the nature of his necessary and sufficient condition is very different from ours.

Our approach to the proof of Theorem 1 is to apply Hironaka’s Theorem on the resolution of singularities, along with some methods from elementary algebraic geometry, to reduce the problem to the case in which the aforementioned result of Catlin-D’Angelo, namely Theorem 2.11 below, applies.

Because of its role in our proof, for the sake of self containment we give a short proof of Theorem 2.11 in the final section of this paper. We claim essentially no originality here; the main idea of the proof we give, essentially the same idea of Catlin-D’Angelo, is to make use of the asymptotic expansion for the Bergman kernel. However, instead of using the theorem of Catlin about compact perturbations of the Bergman kernel of the disk bundle $\{R(v, \bar{v}) < 1\}$, we use directly the asymptotic expansion for the Bergman kernel associated to L^2 spaces of sections of large powers of holomorphic line bundles. (The latter, while a consequence of the former, has recently been established directly by Berman-Berndtsson-Sjöstrand [BBS] using elementary methods.) This allows us to give a more direct argument, and avoid compact integral operators. In fact, the last part of the proof is instead closer in spirit to Quillen’s proof [Q] of the special case of Hermitian polynomials.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT. I am grateful to John D'Angelo for introducing me to the study of Hermitian algebraic functions and posing to me the general problem of characterizing quotients of squared norms, and for his generous help with the preparation of this manuscript. I am also grateful to Dave Catlin for pointing out an error in an earlier version of the paper, and to Mark de Cataldo, Rob Lazarsfeld, Laszlo Lempert and Jeff McNeal for stimulating discussions. Finally, I'm grateful to the referee for finding some errors in an earlier version of the manuscript, and for suggestions that have improved the presentation.

1. SOME NOTATION AND BACKGROUND FROM COMPLEX AND ALGEBRAIC GEOMETRY

In this section we discuss some preliminary ideas needed in this work. We also take the opportunity to establish notation that will be used in the rest of the paper.

Holomorphic line bundles. Let X be a complex manifold and $E \rightarrow X$ a holomorphic line bundle. We denote by $H^0(X, E)$ the space of global holomorphic sections of E . By the compactness of X , $H^0(X, E)$ is a finite-dimensional vector space.

Recall that a \mathbb{Z} -divisor (or simply divisor) on X is a \mathbb{Z} -linear combination of irreducible hypersurfaces on X . Given a divisor D on X , there is a holomorphic line bundle $L_D \rightarrow X$ and a meromorphic section $s_D : X \rightarrow L_D$ of L_D such that the divisor of s_D (i.e. the zero divisor minus the polar divisor) is precisely D . In particular, if D is effective then s_D is holomorphic. The line bundle L_D is defined by the transition functions

$$\frac{f_\alpha}{f_\beta} \quad \text{on } U_\alpha \cap U_\beta,$$

where f_α is the local defining function for D on U_α . The section s_D is defined over U_α by the local representative f_α .

Hermitian metrics. In the last section of the paper, when we consider L^2 spaces of sections of a holomorphic line bundle, we shall need the notion of a Hermitian metric for a holomorphic line bundle $E \rightarrow X$. Recall that a Hermitian metric h on a complex line bundle $E \rightarrow X$ is a smooth family of Hermitian metrics on the fibers of E . Let U be an open set in X and assume there is a nowhere zero section $e \in H^0(U, E|_U)$. Given a local section v of E over the neighborhood U , we have $v = fe$ for some function f , and thus

$$h(v, v) = |f|^2 e^{-\varphi_U}, \quad \text{where } \varphi_U = -\log h(e, e).$$

If we do this for an open cover $\{U_j\}$, the $(1, 1)$ -forms $\sqrt{-1}\partial\bar{\partial}\varphi_{U_j}$ agree on overlaps on their domains of definition, and thus define a global form on X called the

curvature of h . It is common to omit the subscript U and employ the abusive notation

$$h = e^{-\varphi} \quad \text{and} \quad h(v, v) = |v|^2 e^{-\varphi}.$$

The curvature form is then denoted $\sqrt{-1}\partial\bar{\partial}\varphi$.

Although we will not use them in a fundamental way, it is convenient to make use of the notion of singular Hermitian metric for a holomorphic line bundle. A *singular* Hermitian metric is similar to a Hermitian metric except that the functions φ are required to be only locally integrable. The curvature

$$\sqrt{-1}\partial\bar{\partial}\varphi$$

of a singular metric is thus a well-defined $(1, 1)$ -current. We will say that the singular metric has positive (resp. non-negative) curvature if the current $\sqrt{-1}\partial\bar{\partial}\varphi$ is positive definite (resp. positive semi-definite) in the sense of currents, i.e., if the metric is given locally by $e^{-\varphi}$ with φ strictly plurisubharmonic (resp. plurisubharmonic).

REMARK. With this unfortunately common notation, a smooth Hermitian metric is also a singular Hermitian metric. When emphasis is required, we will add the adjective *smooth*.

Resolution of singularities. We shall need Hironaka's Theorem on log resolution of singularities of linear systems [H]. The precise result we need is the following.

THEOREM 1.1. (Hironaka) *Let $F \rightarrow X$ be a holomorphic line bundle and $V \subset H^0(X, F)$ a non-zero finite-dimensional subspace. Then there is a birational map $\mu : \tilde{X} \rightarrow X$ with \tilde{X} smooth, an effective normal crossing divisor $\sum D_j$, and non-negative integers m_j, e_j such that, with $D = \sum m_j D_j$ and s_D the canonical holomorphic section of the line bundle associated to D whose zero divisor is D ,*

- (i) $J := \text{Exc}(\mu) = \sum e_j D_j$,
- (ii) $\mu^*V = s_D \otimes W$, and
- (iii) $W \subset H^0(\tilde{X}, \mu^*F - D)$ is base point free.

Recall that a subspace $V \subset H^0(X, L)$ of global sections of a holomorphic line bundle is base point free (or simply, free) if for each $x \in X$ there is a section $s \in V$ such that $s(x) \neq 0$, and that $\text{Exc}(\mu)$ is the smallest divisor outside of which the map μ is an isomorphism. The map μ in Hironaka's Theorem is called a log resolution of V .

REMARK. Hironaka's original theorem actually says more than this, providing μ as a composition of blow-ups along smooth centers. However, the above theorem has a significantly more elementary proof. See, for example, [BP, AD, P] or the discussion in [L, Page I-241].

Big line bundles. The notion of ample line bundle is not preserved under birational maps. However, a certain kind of positivity does persist under birational transformation, and this leads to the notion of a big line bundle.

DEFINITION 1.2. Let $A \rightarrow X$ be a holomorphic line bundle over a projective algebraic manifold of dimension n . We say that A is *big* if for all sufficiently large integers m the map

$$\phi_{A^{\otimes m}} : X \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}(H^0(X, A^{\otimes m}))^*$$

where $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k, \mu_1, \dots, \mu_\ell$ are positive numbers. (If \mathcal{C} has non-zero determinant, then there is no final diagonal box of zeros.) If we define

$$f^1, \dots, f^k, g^1, \dots, g^\ell \in H^0(X, F)$$

by

$$f^i = \sqrt{\lambda_i} U_\alpha^i s^\alpha, \quad i = 1, \dots, k \quad \text{and} \quad g^j = \sqrt{\mu_j} U_\alpha^j s^\alpha, \quad j = 1 + k, \dots, \ell + k,$$

we find that $f^1, \dots, f^k, g^1, \dots, g^\ell$ are linearly independent sections such that

$$P = |f^1|^2 + \dots + |f^k|^2 - |g^1|^2 - \dots - |g^\ell|^2.$$

(Here and below we use the shorthand $|h|^2$ to denote $h \otimes h$.)

DEFINITION 2.2. The vector space

$$V_P := \text{Span}_{\mathbb{C}}\{f^1, \dots, f^k, g^1, \dots, g^\ell\} \subset H^0(X, F)$$

is called the *support space* of P . A basis $\{f^1, \dots, f^k, g^1, \dots, g^\ell\}$ for V_P such that

$$P = |f^1|^2 + \dots + |f^k|^2 - |g^1|^2 - \dots - |g^\ell|^2$$

is called a *distinguished basis* for V_P .

PROPOSITION 2.3. *The subspace V_P is uniquely determined by the function P .*

Proof. Suppose we have two decompositions

$$P = |f^1|^2 + \dots + |f^k|^2 - |g^1|^2 - \dots - |g^\ell|^2 = |\hat{f}^1|^2 + \dots + |\hat{f}^{\hat{k}}|^2 - |\hat{g}^1|^2 - \dots - |\hat{g}^{\hat{\ell}}|^2$$

We can associate to P a unique element of $H^0(X, F) \otimes (H^0(X, F))^{\dagger}$. Let us complete the basis $f^1, \dots, f^k, g^1, \dots, g^\ell$ to a basis $f^1, \dots, f^k, g^1, \dots, g^\ell, h^1, \dots, h^m$, and consider a dual basis $\xi^1, \dots, \xi^k, \eta^1, \dots, \eta^\ell, \zeta^1, \dots, \zeta^m$ of $H^0(X, F)^*$, i.e.,

$$\begin{aligned} \langle f^i, \xi^j \rangle &= \delta_{ij}, \quad \langle g^i, \eta^j \rangle = \delta_{ij}, \quad \langle h^i, \zeta^j \rangle = \delta_{ij}, \\ \langle f^i, \eta^j \rangle &= \langle f^i, \zeta^j \rangle = \langle g^i, \xi^j \rangle = \langle g^i, \zeta^j \rangle = \langle h^i, \xi^j \rangle = \langle h^i, \eta^j \rangle = 0. \end{aligned}$$

By pairing the equality

$$f^1 \otimes \bar{f}^1 + \dots + f^k \otimes \bar{f}^k - g^1 \otimes \bar{g}^1 - \dots - g^\ell \otimes \bar{g}^\ell = \hat{f}^1 \otimes \bar{\hat{f}}^1 + \dots + \hat{f}^{\hat{k}} \otimes \bar{\hat{f}}^{\hat{k}} - \hat{g}^1 \otimes \bar{\hat{g}}^1 - \dots - \hat{g}^{\hat{\ell}} \otimes \bar{\hat{g}}^{\hat{\ell}}$$

with the element $\bar{\xi}^j$, we see that f^j is a linear combination of the \hat{f}^i 's and \hat{g}^j 's. Similarly, pairing with the element $\bar{\eta}^j$, we see that g^j is also a linear combination of the \hat{f}^i 's and \hat{g}^j 's. \square

It will be convenient to write $f = (f^1, \dots, f^k)$ and $g = (g^1, \dots, g^\ell)$, as well as

$$P = \|f\|^2 - \|g\|^2.$$

Now suppose we have two distinguished bases (f, g) and (\hat{f}, \hat{g}) , i.e., such that

$$P = \|f\|^2 - \|g\|^2 = \|\hat{f}\|^2 - \|\hat{g}\|^2.$$

Let A be an invertible matrix such that

$$\begin{pmatrix} f \\ g \end{pmatrix} = A \begin{pmatrix} \hat{f} \\ \hat{g} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then, with

$$\Delta_{k,\ell} = \begin{pmatrix} I_k & 0 \\ 0 & -I_\ell \end{pmatrix},$$

we have

$$(3) \quad \Delta_{k,\ell} = A^\dagger \Delta_{\hat{k},\hat{\ell}} A.$$

It follows that the rows of A are mutually orthogonal, and that $k = \hat{k}$ and $\ell = \hat{\ell}$.

DEFINITION 2.4. Let $\{f^1, \dots, f^k, g^1, \dots, g^\ell\}$ be a distinguished basis for V_P . Then we define the modulus of P associated to the distinguished basis $\{f^1, \dots, f^k, g^1, \dots, g^\ell\}$ to be the Hermitian algebraic function

$$\|P\| := \|f\|^2 + \|g\|^2.$$

Note that $\|P\|$ is not uniquely determined by P . Indeed, since

$$\|f\|^2 = \frac{\|P\| + P}{2} \quad \text{and} \quad \|g\|^2 = \frac{\|P\| - P}{2},$$

we see that if two distinguished bases (f, g) and (\hat{f}, \hat{g}) yield the same modulus, then $\|f\| = \|\hat{f}\|$ and $\|g\| = \|\hat{g}\|$, and thus $f = U\hat{f}$ and $g = V\hat{g}$ for some unitary matrices U and V . However, there are many transformations A satisfying (3) that are not block-diagonal with respect to the direct sum decomposition $\mathbb{C}^{k+\ell} = \mathbb{C}^k \oplus \mathbb{C}^\ell$.

Nevertheless, the following proposition holds.

PROPOSITION 2.5. *Let $\{f^1, \dots, f^k, g^1, \dots, g^\ell\}$ and $\{\hat{f}^1, \dots, \hat{f}^k, \hat{g}^1, \dots, \hat{g}^\ell\}$ be two distinguished bases for V_P . Then the function*

$$v \mapsto \frac{\|\langle f, v \rangle\|^2 + \|\langle g, v \rangle\|^2}{\|\langle f, v \rangle\|^2 - \|\langle g, v \rangle\|^2}$$

is uniformly bounded on $F^ - \{v ; P(v, \bar{v}) = 0\}$ if and only if the same is true of the function*

$$v \mapsto \frac{\|\langle \hat{f}, v \rangle\|^2 + \|\langle \hat{g}, v \rangle\|^2}{\|\langle \hat{f}, v \rangle\|^2 - \|\langle \hat{g}, v \rangle\|^2}$$

Proof. Both statements hold if and only if for every $s \in V_P$, the function

$$v \mapsto \frac{|\langle s, v \rangle|^2}{P(v, \bar{v})}$$

is uniformly bounded on $F^* - \{v ; P(v, \bar{v}) = 0\}$. \square

Finally, we shall make use of the following notion.

DEFINITION 2.6. A Hermitian algebraic function $P \in \mathcal{P}_0(X, F)$ is said to be free if its support space V_P is base point free, i.e., for each $x \in X$ there exists a section $s \in V_P$ such that $s(x) \neq 0$.

Non-negative Hermitian algebraic functions. As mentioned in the Introduction, if the function $v \mapsto P(v, \bar{v})$ takes only non-negative values, we call P a non-negative Hermitian algebraic function, and write

$$P \in \mathcal{P}_1(X, F).$$

A function $P \in \mathcal{P}_1(X, F)$ always has zeros, since it is bihomogeneous, and must thus vanish on the zero section o_{F^*} of F^* . Zeros of P lying in the zero section will be considered trivial.

If there is a vector $v \in F^* - o_{F^*}$ such that $P(v, \bar{v}) = 0$, then we will say that v is a non-trivial zero for P . If such a non-trivial zero v lies in the fiber of F^* over some point $x \in X$, then we will write

$$x \in \mathcal{Z}_P.$$

The set $\mathcal{Z}_P \subset X$ is called the zero set of P .

We let

$$\mathcal{P}_1^\sharp(X, F)$$

be the set of non-negative Hermitian algebraic functions P whose zero set \mathcal{Z}_P is empty, i.e., P has no non-trivial zeros. Each $P \in \mathcal{P}_1^\sharp(X, F)$ is said to be *positive*.

Eventually we will be interested in non-negative Hermitian algebraic functions with non-trivial zero sets. An important class of non-negative Hermitian algebraic functions consists of those having only *basic zeros*.

DEFINITION 2.7. We say that a point $x \in X$ is a basic zero of $P \in \mathcal{P}_1(X, F)$ if $x \in \mathcal{Z}_P$ and for any $s \in V_P$ the (well defined) function

$$(4) \quad \frac{|s|^2}{P} : y \mapsto \frac{|\langle s, v \rangle|^2}{P(v, \bar{v})}, \quad \pi v = y$$

is bounded in the set $U - \mathcal{Z}_P$ for some neighborhood U of x in X . (Here $\pi : F^* \rightarrow X$ denotes the projection map.) We denote by $\mathcal{B}_P \subset X$ the locus of basic zeros of P . We say that a non-negative Hermitian algebraic function has only basic zeros if for each $s \in V_P$ the function in (4) is uniformly bounded on $X - \mathcal{Z}_P$.

REMARK. (1) Although the set \mathcal{B}_P of basic zeros is contained in the base locus of V_P , these two sets need not agree. We present an example in Section 3.

(2) Note that P has only basic zeros if and only if with respect to any distinguished basis $\{f^1, \dots, f^k, g^1, \dots, g^\ell\}$ of V_P , $\|P\|/P$ is uniformly bounded on $X - \mathcal{Z}_P$. Equivalently, P has only basic zeros if and only if for each distinguished basis (f, g) there is a constant $\lambda \in [0, 1)$ such that

$$\|g\|^2 \leq \lambda \|f\|^2.$$

Factoring basic zeros in codimension 1. Let s be a global holomorphic section of a line bundle $F \rightarrow X$. Suppose there is a complex hypersurface D on X such that $s|_D \equiv 0$. Thinking of D as a prime divisor, there is a line bundle L_D associated to D , and a holomorphic section s_D whose zero locus is precisely D . It follows that s_D divides s . That is to say, the section s/s_D of the line bundle $F \otimes L_D^*$ is holomorphic. This construction extends to effective divisors D as long as s vanishes on D , counting multiplicity.

If all of the sections lying in the support space V_P of some $P \in \mathcal{P}_1(X, F)$ vanish on an effective divisor $D \subset X$, then one can replace F with the line bundle $F \otimes L_D^*$ and P with $\tilde{P} = P/|s_D|^2$. By taking D to be the largest divisor in X such that every section of V_P vanishes on D , we would obtain in this way a Hermitian algebraic function \tilde{P} whose basic zero locus has no codimension 1 component.

Thus we will assume from here on out, without loss of generality, that

All of our Hermitian algebraic functions have no basic zeros in
codimension 1.

Associated singular Hermitian metric. To every $P \in \mathcal{P}_1(X, F)$ we can associate a singular Hermitian metric $e^{-\varphi_P}$ of F , defined as follows. If ξ is a local section of F^* with no zeros, then

$$\varphi_P(x) := \log P(\xi_x, \xi_x).$$

Indeed $\log P(\xi_x, \xi_x)$, is locally integrable.

Curvature. Given $P \in \mathcal{P}_1(X, F)$, we can define its G-curvatures (see [DV]) as follows. For each integer $N \geq 1$, the N^{th} G-curvature of P along $(v_1, \dots, v_N) \in (F^*)^N$ is the Hermitian matrix

$$\Theta_N P(v_1, \dots, v_N) := \begin{pmatrix} P(v_1, \bar{v}_1) & \cdots & P(v_1, \bar{v}_N) \\ \cdot & \cdots & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdots & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdots & \cdot \\ P(v_N, \bar{v}_1) & \cdots & P(v_N, \bar{v}_N) \end{pmatrix}$$

We let

$$\mathcal{P}_N(X, F)$$

denote the set of Hermitian algebraic functions P such that for any $v_1, \dots, v_N \in F^*$ the matrix

$$\Theta_N P(v_1, \dots, v_N)$$

is positive semi-definite. Clearly

$$\mathcal{P}_{N+1}(X, F) \subseteq \mathcal{P}_N(X, F).$$

We write

$$\mathcal{P}_\infty(X, F) := \bigcap_{N \in \mathbb{N}} \mathcal{P}_N(X, F).$$

In [DV] it is shown that

- (i) $\mathcal{P}_\infty(X, F)$ consists of all those Hermitian algebraic functions P whose associated matrix $\mathcal{C}_{\alpha\beta}$ is positive semi-definite, and
- (ii) there exists N_0 (depending on F) such that $\mathcal{P}_{N_0}(X, F) = \mathcal{P}_\infty(X, F)$. (This conclusion uses the compactness of X .)

In this paper we will only be concerned with the classes \mathcal{P}_1 , \mathcal{P}_2 and \mathcal{P}_∞ .

Sums of squared norms and quotients of squared norms. As we have just said, $\mathcal{P}_\infty(X, F)$ consists of those Hermitian algebraic functions P whose associated Hermitian matrix is positive semi-definite. It follows that for $P \in \mathcal{P}_\infty(X, F)$ there is a basis $\{s^1, \dots, s^k\}$ of V_P such that

$$P = \sum_{j=1}^k |s^j|^2.$$

For this reason, we refer to an element of \mathcal{P}_∞ as a *sum of squared norms*.

DEFINITION 2.8. A Hermitian algebraic function $P \in \mathcal{P}_1(X, F)$ is said to be a quotient of squared norms if there exist line bundles F_1, F_2 , and non-zero sums of squared norms $P_1 \in \mathcal{P}_\infty(X, F_1)$, $P_2 \in \mathcal{P}_\infty(X, F_2)$, such that

$$F_1 = F \otimes F_2 \quad \text{and} \quad P_1 = P \otimes P_2.$$

The set of Hermitian algebraic functions associated to the line bundle $F \rightarrow X$ that are quotients of squared norms will be denoted $\mathcal{Q}(X, F)$.

In the language of this section, we can phrase the following beautiful result of Catlin and D'Angelo [CD2] as follows.

THEOREM 2.9. *For any holomorphic line bundle $F \rightarrow X$,*

$$\mathcal{P}_1^\sharp(X, F) \subset \mathcal{Q}(X, F).$$

REMARK. The special case of Theorem 2.9 corresponding to $X = \mathbb{P}_n$ was established independently by D. Quillen in [Q]. Quillen's method of proof is on the surface very different from that of Catlin and D'Angelo.

Theorem 2.9 is a consequence of Theorem 2.11 given below. To state the latter, we need the notion of Global Cauchy-Schwarz functions.

Global Cauchy-Schwarz function. The elements of the class \mathcal{P}_2 are also called Global Cauchy-Schwarz functions, or simply *GCS-functions*, because the class \mathcal{P}_2 is easily seen to consist precisely of those Hermitian algebraic functions R that satisfy

$$|R(v, \bar{w})|^2 \leq R(v, \bar{v})R(w, \bar{w}).$$

D'Angelo [D2] proved that if $R \in \mathcal{P}_2(X, E)$ then the associated metric object $e^{-\varphi_R}$ is a singular Hermitian metric for E having semi-positive curvature current. Calabi had also previously considered the functions φ_R in the paper [Cal].

DEFINITION 2.10. Let $E \rightarrow X$ be a holomorphic line bundle. A Hermitian algebraic function $R \in \mathcal{P}_1(X, E)$ is said to be a strong GCS function (or simply SGCS function) if the following conditions hold.

- (S1) $R \in \mathcal{P}_1^\sharp(X, E) \cap \mathcal{P}_2(X, E)$.
- (S2) The matrix $\Theta_2 R(v, w)$ has determinant zero if and only if either $v = 0$, $w = 0$, or v and w lie in the same fiber of E .
- (S3) The (smooth) metric $e^{-\varphi_R}$ of E associated to R has strictly positive curvature.

The class of SGCS metrics on E will be denoted $\mathcal{P}_2^S(X, E)$.

Definition 2.10 is due essentially to Catlin and D'Angelo [CD2]. The main difference is that they do not include property (S3) in the definition, but make it a hypothesis in the following theorem.

THEOREM 2.11. (Catlin-D'Angelo [CD2]) Let $P \in \mathcal{P}_1^\sharp(X, F)$ and $R \in \mathcal{P}_2^S(X, E)$. Then there is an integer N_0 such that for all $m \geq N_0$,

$$R^m \otimes P \in \mathcal{P}_\infty(X, E^m \otimes F).$$

REMARK. By applying Theorem 2.11 with $P = 1 \in \mathcal{P}_1^\sharp(X, \mathcal{O}_X)$ we see that for all sufficiently large m , $R^m \in \mathcal{P}_\infty(X, E^m)$, and thus Theorem 2.9 follows.

As mentioned in the Introduction, we shall give a proof of Theorem 2.11 in the last section of the paper.

3. QUOTIENTS OF SQUARED NORMS

In this section we prove our main result, Theorem 1. We start with the case where X is one-dimensional (i.e., a compact Riemann surface). Then we treat the case where the Hermitian algebraic function is free, and finally we establish the general case.

The Riemann surface case. Let M be a compact Riemann surface and $\Lambda \rightarrow M$ a holomorphic line bundle.

THEOREM 3.1. *A Hermitian algebraic function $P \in \mathcal{P}_1(M, \Lambda)$ is a quotient of squared norms if and only if there exist holomorphic line bundles $E_1, E_2 \rightarrow M$, a holomorphic section $\Phi \in H^0(M, E_1)$, and a positive Hermitian algebraic function \tilde{P} on M such that $\Lambda = E_1 \otimes E_2$ and*

$$(5) \quad P = |\Phi|^2 \tilde{P}, \quad \text{i.e.,} \quad P(v, \bar{w}) = \langle \Phi, v \rangle \overline{\langle \Phi, w \rangle} \tilde{P}(v, \bar{w}).$$

REMARK. This theorem was proved by D'Angelo in the case $M = \mathbb{P}_1$ [D3]. Our proof is similar and slightly more efficient, but it is crucial for this paper that the surface M is general.

Proof of Theorem 3.1. The sufficiency of the expression (5) is a trivial consequence of Theorem 2.9. To see the necessity, suppose P is a quotient of squared norms. Then

$$(6) \quad P \cdot \sum_{\alpha} |s^{\alpha}|^2 = \sum_{\beta} |T^{\beta}|^2$$

for some holomorphic sections $\{s^{\alpha}\}$ and $\{T^{\beta}\}$ of (different) line bundles.

Suppose now that $x \in M$. Choose a local coordinate function z near x with $z(x) = 0$, and let ξ be a nowhere zero section of Λ^* near x . Then by formula (6) the function $p := P(\xi, \bar{\xi})$ has the property that for some non-negative integer m , $p/|z|^{2m}$ is bounded and non-zero near x . (If there exists $v \in \Lambda_x^* - o_{\Lambda^*}(x)$ such that $P(v, \bar{v}) = 0$, then $m > 0$.) This integer m is unique and does not depend on the choice of local coordinate z . We write

$$m =: D_P(x).$$

We associate to P the divisor

$$D_P = \sum_{x \in M} D_P(x) \cdot x.$$

Evidently D_P is independent of ξ and z . Let L_{D_P} be the line bundle associated to D_P and let s_{D_P} be the canonical section of L_{D_P} whose divisor is D_P . Since D_P is effective, i.e., $D_P(x) \geq 0$ for all $x \in M$, s_{D_P} is holomorphic.

By construction,

$$\tilde{P} = |s_{D_P}|^{-2} P \in \mathcal{P}_1(M, \Lambda \otimes L_{D_P}^*)$$

is a Hermitian algebraic function with no non-trivial zeros. This completes the proof. \square

For the purpose of illustration, we prove Theorem 1 for Riemann surfaces.

Necessity of basic zeros. Let $P \in \mathcal{P}_1(M, \Lambda)$. First, suppose P is a quotient of squared norms. In view of Theorem 3.1, $P = |s_D|^2 \otimes \tilde{P}$ for some positive Hermitian algebraic function \tilde{P} . It follows that s_D divides the support space V_P of P . Thus for any $s_D \otimes f \in V_P$ we have that

$$\frac{|s_D \otimes f|^2}{P} = \frac{|f|^2}{\tilde{P}}$$

is bounded. That is to say, condition (4) holds.

Sufficiency of basic zeros. Conversely, suppose condition (4) holds for P . If V_P is free, then P has no zeros and by Theorem 2.9 we are done. Therefore, assume V_P has a non-trivial base locus. This base locus is a divisor D on M whose canonical holomorphic section s_D divides every element of V_P . It follows that $|s_D|^2$ divides P , and $\tilde{P} = P/|s_D|^2$ is a Hermitian algebraic function for the line bundle $E = \Lambda \otimes L_D^*$ such that $V_{\tilde{P}}$ is free. Moreover,

$$\frac{|s|^2}{P} = \frac{|s/s_D|^2}{\tilde{P}},$$

And thus by condition (4) \tilde{P} has no zeros. By Theorem 2.9 we are done. \square

COROLLARY 3.2. *If R is a non-negative Hermitian algebraic function on a Riemann surface and V_R is free, then R is a quotient of squared norms if and only if R has no non-trivial zeros.*

EXAMPLE 3.3. Consider the Hermitian algebraic function $R \in \mathcal{P}_1(\mathbb{P}_1, \mathbb{H}^{\otimes 2})$ defined by

$$R(z, w, \bar{z}, \bar{w}) = |w^2|^2 + (|z + w|^2 - |z|^2)^2.$$

Then the zero locus of R is the point $w = 0$ in \mathbb{P}_1 . However, the linear system $V_R = \text{span}_{\mathbb{C}}\{w^2, z^2, (z + w)^2, z(z + w)\}$ is base point free, since it contains the base point free linear system $\text{span}_{\mathbb{C}}\{z^2, w^2\}$. This show in particular that even if \mathcal{Z}_R is a complex analytic set, R need not be a quotient of squares.

The free case. Corollary 3.2 generalizes to higher dimensions.

THEOREM 3.4. *Let $P \in \mathcal{P}_1(X, F)$ be a Hermitian algebraic function such that V_P is free. Then P is a quotient of squared norms if and only if P has no non-trivial zeros.*

Proof. The “if” direction follows from Theorem 2.9. We shall now prove the converse. Suppose P is a quotient of squared norms and $P(v, \bar{v}) = 0$ for some $v \in F_x^* - o_{F^*}(x)$. Since X is projective algebraic, there is a Riemann surface $M \subset X$ passing through x . Let $\iota : M \hookrightarrow X$ denote the natural inclusion map. Then the following facts are evident.

- (1) $\iota^*V_P = V_{\iota^*P}$, and thus V_{ι^*P} is free.
- (2) ι^*P is a quotient of squared norms.
- (3) ι^*P vanishes along $(\iota^*F)_x$.

But these three facts contradict Corollary 3.2. The proof is complete. \square

An illustrative example. D’Angelo showed that the Hermitian algebraic function $P \in \mathcal{P}_1(\mathbb{P}_2, \mathbb{H}^{\otimes 4})$ given in homogeneous coordinates $[z_0, z_1, z_2]$ by

$$P(z, \bar{z}) = |z_0|^8 + (|z_0 z_2|^2 - |z_1|^4)^2$$

is not a quotient of squared norms. The two interesting aspects of this Hermitian algebraic function are that (i) its zero locus \mathcal{Z}_P is the single point $[0, 0, 1]$, and thus \mathcal{Z}_P is an analytic set, and (ii) every section in V_P vanishes at \mathcal{Z}_P .

Nevertheless, D’Angelo showed that P is not a quotient of squared norms. His approach was to show that P does not satisfy a certain necessary condition for being a quotient of squared norms: the jet pullback property. We will recall the

jet pullback property in Section 4 below. In the language of the present paper, D'Angelo passes the (rational) curve $\gamma : \mathbb{P}_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_2$ given by

$$\gamma[x, y] = [x^2, xy, xy + y^2]$$

through $[0, 0, 1]$ and examines the restriction of P to this curve. He then deduces from Taylor expansions near $[0, 0, 1]$ that P cannot be a quotient of squared norms.

The information about the influence of the Taylor expansion of the curve on P is already contained in Theorem 3.1. To rephrase D'Angelo's proof in the language of the present paper, note that $\gamma^*P \in \mathcal{P}_1(\mathbb{P}_1, \mathbb{H}^{\otimes 8})$ and

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma^*P((x, y), (\bar{x}, \bar{y})) &= |x|^{16} + (|x^3y + x^2y^2|^2 - |xy|^4)^2 \\ &= |x|^8 (|x|^8 + (|xy + y^2|^2 - |y|^4)^2) \\ &= |x|^8 Q((x, y), (\bar{x}, \bar{y})). \end{aligned}$$

One then sees that Q is a free Hermitian algebraic function on \mathbb{P}_1 with a non-trivial zero at the point $[0, 1] \in \mathbb{P}_1$. By Corollary 3.2 Q is not a quotient of squared norms. Thus γ^*P is not a quotient of squared norms, and hence P is not a quotient of squared norms.

REMARK. We leave it to the interested reader to show directly that condition (4) does not hold for P . In fact, the set \mathcal{B}_P is empty.

In order to demonstrate the role of the resolution of singularities in the proof of Theorem 1, we shall use blowups to show that the Hermitian algebraic function P is not a quotient of squared norms. Since the zero locus of P consists only of the point $[0, 0, 1] \in \mathbb{P}_2$, it is easiest to work in the affine chart $\{z_2 \neq 0\}$. Let $x_1 = z_0/z_2$ and $x_2 = z_1/z_2$. Then

$$P = |z_2|^8 (|x_1|^8 + (|x_1|^2 - |x_2|^4)^2).$$

It suffices to work with the inhomogeneous polynomial

$$p = |x_1|^8 + (|x_1|^2 - |x_2|^4)^2,$$

since one can always recover the original Hermitian algebraic function by homogenization. (For more on this point as well as other aspects of homogenization of polynomials with regard to Hermitian algebraic functions, see [D3].)

Now blow up the origin in \mathbb{C}^2 . That is to say, let

$$x_1 = y_1 y_2 \quad \text{and} \quad x_2 = y_2.$$

Then with p_1 denoting the blowup of p , one has

$$p_1 = |y_2|^4 (|y_1^2 y_2|^4 + (|y_1|^2 - |y_2|^2)^2).$$

Now take one more blowup, namely

$$y_1 = t_1 \quad \text{and} \quad y_2 = t_1 t_2.$$

Then with p_2 denoting the blowup of p_1 , one has

$$p_2 = |t_1^2 t_2|^4 (|t_1^2 t_2|^4 + (1 - |t_2|^2)^2).$$

We have shown that after two blowups, p is transformed into a Hermitian algebraic function that is a product of a square (the term $|t_1^2 t_2|^2$) and a free Hermitian algebraic function with a non-trivial zero, namely the point $(t_1, t_2) = (0, 1)$ in the particular affine chart we are working with. It follows from Theorem 3.4 that the Hermitian algebraic function P could not have been a quotient of squared norms.

The general case. We remind the reader that we have assumed the absence of zeros in codimension 1.

Let $\mu : \tilde{X} \rightarrow X$ be a log resolution of V_P as in Theorem 1.1. Then there is an effective divisor D in \tilde{X} , a free linear system $W \subset H^0(\tilde{X}, F \otimes L_D^*)$ and a section s_D of the line bundle associated to D such that for all $s \in \mu^*V_P$,

$$s = s_D \otimes t \text{ for some } t \in W.$$

It follows that $\mu^*P = |s_D|^2 \otimes \tilde{P}$ for some Hermitian algebraic function $\tilde{P} \in \mathcal{P}_1(X, \mu^*F \otimes L_D^*)$ such that $V_{\tilde{P}}$ is free.

We now show the necessity of condition (4). To this end, if P is a quotient of squared norms, then so is \tilde{P} . Since $V_{\tilde{P}}$ is free, by Theorem 3.4 we see that \tilde{P} has no zeros. It follows that if $s \in V_P$ and $\mu^*s = s_D \otimes t$ for some $t \in V_{\tilde{P}}$, then the quotient $|t|^2/\tilde{P}$ is bounded. But then the quotient

$$\frac{|\mu^*s|^2}{\mu^*P} = \frac{|s_D|^2|t|^2}{|s_D|^2\tilde{P}}$$

is bounded on \tilde{X} . Since μ is surjective, we see that condition (4) must hold.

Next we turn to the sufficiency of condition (4). To this end, let $E \rightarrow X$ be an ample line bundle. Then $\mu^*E \rightarrow \tilde{X}$ is big. Replacing E be a large power if needed, we may assume that $\mu^*E = A \otimes L_Z$ where $A \rightarrow \tilde{X}$ is a very ample line bundle and L_Z is the line bundle associated to an effective divisor Z . Let s_Z be the canonical holomorphic section of L_Z with zero divisor Z , and let $\hat{s}^1, \dots, \hat{s}^N$ be global sections of $A \rightarrow \tilde{X}$ such that the Hermitian algebraic function

$$\hat{R} := |\hat{s}^1|^2 + \dots + |\hat{s}^N|^2$$

is SGCS. (The condition of being in \mathcal{P}_2 is trivial in this case, and the positivity of the curvature, as well as the strictness of the Generalized Cauchy-Schwartz Inequality, follow from the very-ampleness of A and the positivity of the Fubini-Study metric.) Consider the Hermitian algebraic function $|s_Z|^2 \otimes \hat{R}$. By construction, all of the sections in the support space of $|s_Z|^2 \otimes \hat{R}$ vanish to the correct order on the exceptional divisor of μ , and can thus be pushed down to X . It follows that there is a Hermitian algebraic function $R \in \mathcal{P}_1(X, E)$ such that

$$\mu^*R = |s_Z|^2 \otimes \hat{R}.$$

Now,

$$\mu^*(R^m \otimes P) = |s_Z^{\otimes m} \otimes s_P|^2 \otimes \hat{R}^m \otimes \tilde{P}.$$

It follows from Theorem 2.11 that $\mu^*(R^m \otimes P)$ is a sum of squared norms. This implies that $R^m \otimes P$ is itself a sum of squares. There are probably several ways to see this. We will present one such way.

Note first that since all of the sections defining $\mu^*(R^m \otimes P)$ vanish to the correct order on the exceptional divisor (by their very definitions), we can push them all down. By doing so, we get a sum of squares on X , say S . Thus $T := R^m \otimes P - S$ is a Hermitian polynomial such that $\mu^*T \equiv 0$. But since μ is an isomorphism on the dense open set $X - U$, where U is the zero variety of the support space V_P of P , $T \equiv 0$ on $X - U$. Since T is continuous (locally it is the difference of finite sums of squares of holomorphic functions) It follows that $T \equiv 0$ on X . The proof of Theorem 1 is complete. \square

REMARK. Note that the Hermitian algebraic function R might not be positive if P is not positive. In fact, it is not always possible to choose R positive when P has non-trivial zeros.

4. THE JET PULLBACK PROPERTY

Let us recall the definition of D'Angelo's jet pullback property.

DEFINITION 4.1. A Hermitian algebraic function $P \in \mathcal{P}_1(X, F)$ is said to have the *jet pullback property* if for every compact Riemann surface M and holomorphic map $h : M \rightarrow X$ the following holds. If z is a local coordinate in a neighborhood of $x \in M$ and ξ is a nowhere zero holomorphic section of F in a neighborhood of $h(x)$, then the function $h^*(P(\xi, \xi))$ has Taylor expansion

$$h^*(P(\xi, \xi))(z) = c|z|^{2d} + \text{higher order terms}$$

for some $c > 0$.

REMARK. Strictly speaking, in D'Angelo's definition of the jet pullback property one is only allowed to use rational curves, i.e., $M = \mathbb{P}^1$. We shall take this stronger definition, since rational curves might not be so plentiful on X . Indeed, it may happen that X has no rational curves at all.

It is easy to see that if P is a quotient of squared norms then P has the jet pullback property. In [D1] it is asked whether the converse is true. In this section we answer this question in the affirmative.

PROPOSITION 4.2. *If $P \in \mathcal{P}_1(X, F)$ has the jet pullback property then P is a quotient of squared norms.*

Proof. Suppose P has the jet pullback property. We shall show that P has only basic zeros, and then use Theorem 1.

(i) As in the previous section, let $\mu : \tilde{X} \rightarrow X$ be a resolution of singularities such that $\mu^*P = |s|^2\tilde{P}$ for some holomorphic section s and free Hermitian algebraic function \tilde{P} .

(ii) Observe that μ^*P has the jet pullback property. Indeed, if $h : M \rightarrow \tilde{X}$ is a curve, then

$$h^*(\mu^*P) = (\mu \circ h)^*P,$$

and thus it is clear from the jet pullback property for P that the lowest order term of the Taylor expansion for $h^*(\mu^*P)$ at any point of M has the right form.

(iii) Notice that since $|s|^2\tilde{P}$ has the jet pullback property, so does \tilde{P} .

(iv) If the free Hermitian algebraic function \tilde{P} has the jet pullback property, then \tilde{P} must be a positive Hermitian algebraic function. Indeed, since \tilde{P} is free, the pullback $h^*\tilde{P}$ of \tilde{P} to any curve $h : M \rightarrow \tilde{X}$ is free. Moreover, it is immediate that $h^*\tilde{P}$ has the jet pullback property. But since M is a curve, the jet pullback property for $h^*\tilde{P}$ means that the zero set of $h^*\tilde{P}$ is a divisor. If \tilde{P} is not a positive Hermitian algebraic function, then by choosing the curve $h : M \rightarrow \tilde{X}$ such that $h(M)$ passes through a zero of \tilde{P} , we see that the zero set of $h^*\tilde{P}$ is non-empty. It follows as in the proof of Theorem 3.1 that every section in the support space of $h^*\tilde{P}$ is divisible by a global section on M , and this contradicts that $h^*\tilde{P}$ is free.

(v) If \tilde{P} is a positive Hermitian algebraic function, then clearly

$$\mu^* \left(\frac{\llbracket P \rrbracket}{P} \right) = \frac{\llbracket \tilde{P} \rrbracket}{\tilde{P}}$$

is uniformly bounded on \tilde{X} . Since μ is surjective, we see that $\frac{\llbracket P \rrbracket}{P}$ is uniformly bounded on X . By Theorem 1 we are done. \square

Using Proposition 4.2 it is easy to see the following, alternate characterization of quotients of squared norms.

PROPOSITION 4.3. *A Hermitian algebraic function $P \in \mathcal{P}_1(X, F)$ is a quotient of squared norms if and only if for every holomorphic map $h : M \rightarrow X$ of a compact Riemann surface M into X , $h^*P \in \mathcal{P}_1(M, h^*F)$ is a quotient of squared norms.*

Proof. One direction is immediate: if P is a quotient of squared norms then the pullback of P , by a holomorphic map, to any complex manifold is also a quotient of squared norms. Conversely, suppose P is not a quotient of squared norms. Then by Proposition 4.2 there is a Riemann surface M and a holomorphic map $h : M \rightarrow X$ such that $P_o := h^*P \in \mathcal{P}_1(M, h^*F)$ does not have the jet pullback property. Thus again by Proposition 4.2 P_o is not a quotient of squared norms. The proof is complete. \square

5. BERGMAN KERNELS. THE PROOF OF THEOREM 2.11

In this final section we give an alternate proof of the Catlin-D'Angelo Theorem 2.11.

Spaces of L^2 -sections and the generalized Bergman kernel. Let (X, ω) be a Kähler manifold and let

$$\Omega := \frac{\omega^n}{n!(2\pi)^n}$$

be the associated volume form. Suppose given a holomorphic line bundle $E \rightarrow X$ with singular Hermitian metric $e^{-\varphi}$. For smooth sections f, g of E , we define

$$(f, g) := \int_X f \bar{g} e^{-\varphi} \Omega.$$

With this inner product, we denote by $L^2(e^{-\varphi})$ the Hilbert space completion of the set of smooth sections f of $E \rightarrow X$ such that

$$\|f\|^2 = \int_X |f|^2 e^{-\varphi} \Omega < +\infty.$$

The Hilbert space $L^2(e^{-\varphi})$ has a closed, finite-dimensional subspace

$$\mathcal{A}^2(e^{-\varphi}) := L^2(e^{-\varphi}) \cap H^0(X, E).$$

The projection $\mathbb{K}_\varphi : L^2(e^{-\varphi}) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}^2(e^{-\varphi})$ is an integral operator, called the (generalized) Bergman projection. Its kernel, K_φ , is given by the formula

$$K_\varphi(x, y) = \sum_{\alpha=1}^N s^\alpha(x) \otimes \overline{s^\alpha(y)},$$

where $\{s^1, \dots, s^N\}$ is an orthonormal basis for $\mathcal{A}^2(e^{-\varphi})$.

The Bergman kernel of $H^0(X, E^m \otimes F)$. Let $E \rightarrow X$, $F \rightarrow X$ be holomorphic line bundles, and fix Hermitian algebraic functions $R \in \mathcal{P}_2^S(X, E)$ and

$P \in \mathcal{P}_1^\sharp(X, F)$. We write $e^{-\varphi}$ for the smooth metric of E associated to R and $e^{-\psi}$ for the smooth metric of F associated to P . In a similar fashion, given local non-vanishing holomorphic sections ξ, η of $E^* \rightarrow X$ near points $x_o, y_o \in X$ respectively, we write $r(x, y) := R(\xi_x, \bar{\eta}_y)$, and likewise $p(x, y)$ for the local expression of P . Thus

$$\varphi(x) := \log r(x, x) \quad \text{and} \quad \psi(x) := \log p(x, x)$$

provided we use $\xi = \eta$ when x and y are close.

From here on we fix our Kähler form to be

$$\omega := \sqrt{-1} \partial \bar{\partial} \varphi.$$

We have the Hilbert spaces $L^2(e^{-(m\varphi+\psi)})$ and $\mathcal{A}^2(e^{-(m\varphi+\psi)})$ from the previous paragraph. Because R and P are positive Hermitian algebraic functions, $\mathcal{A}^2(e^{-(m\varphi+\psi)}) = H^0(X, E^m \otimes F)$, as vector spaces, i.e., every global holomorphic section is L^2 . We write

$$K^{(m)} := K_{m\varphi+\psi},$$

for the Bergman kernel of $\mathcal{A}^2(e^{-(m\varphi+\psi)})$.

The key result needed is the following theorem.

THEOREM 5.1. *There exist smooth functions $b_j(x, y)$, $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$, such that*

$$K^{(m)}(x, y) - m^n r(x, y)^m p(x, y) \left(1 - \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{m^j} b_j(x, \bar{y}) \right) = O\left(\frac{1}{m}\right).$$

In the case where $p \equiv 1$, Theorem 5.1 is Theorem 2 in [C] or (the polarization of) Theorem 1 in [Z]. As mentioned in the introduction, the proofs of both of these theorems make use of the Boutet de Monvel-Sjöstrand Theorem [BS]. A direct proof using more elementary methods has recently appeared in [BBS]. In Section 2.5 of that paper, it is indicated how to modify the argument to the case of general p stated above. In [BBS] only the local version of Theorem 5.1 is proved (as Theorem 3.1), but a partition of unity argument easily extends their result to the one we have stated here.

Proof of Theorem 2.11. Choose orthonormal bases s^1, \dots, s^{N_m} for the spaces $L^2(e^{-(m\varphi+\psi)})$, and let

$$s = \sum_{i=1}^{N_m} a^i s^i$$

be a unit vector. If we denote by $\mathcal{C}_{\alpha\beta}^{(m)}$ the matrix associated to the Hermitian algebraic function $R^m P$, then we have

$$\mathcal{C}_{\alpha\bar{\beta}}^{(m)} a^\alpha \bar{a}^\beta = \int_X \int_X \frac{r(x, y)^m p(x, y) s(y) \overline{s(x)}}{r(x, x)^m p(x, x) r(y, y)^m p(y, y)} \Omega(y) \Omega(x),$$

while

$$\delta_{\alpha\bar{\beta}} a^\alpha \bar{a}^\beta = \int_X \int_X \frac{k^{(m)}(x, y) s(y) \overline{s(x)}}{r(x, x)^m p(x, x) r(y, y)^m p(y, y)} \Omega(y) \Omega(x).$$

Now consider the linear operators $L_i^{(m)} : \mathbb{C}^{N_m} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^{N_m}$ defined by

$$(L_i^{(m)})_{\alpha\bar{\beta}} a^\alpha \bar{a}^\beta = \int_X \int_X \frac{r(x, y)^m p(x, y) b_i(x, \bar{y}) s(y) \overline{s(x)}}{r(x, x)^m p(x, x) r(y, y)^m p(y, y)} \Omega(y) \Omega(x), \quad i = 1, \dots, n.$$

Because the functions $b_j(x, y)$ are smooth functions on the base $X \times X$ and independent of m , these operators are comparable to $\mathcal{C}^{(m)}$ uniformly in m , in the sense that there is a constant $C > 0$, independent of m such that for all $1 \leq i \leq n$ and all $a \in \mathbb{C}^{N_m}$,

$$-C \left| \left\langle L_i^{(m)} a, a \right\rangle \right| \leq \left\langle \mathcal{C}^{(m)} a, a \right\rangle \leq C \left| \left\langle L_i^{(m)} a, a \right\rangle \right|.$$

Applying Theorem 5.1, we see that

$$\|a\|^2 = m^n \left\langle \mathcal{C}^{(m)} a, a \right\rangle - \sum_{i=1}^n m^{n-i} \left\langle L_i^{(m)} a, a \right\rangle + O\left(\frac{1}{m}\right).$$

It follows that there is a polynomial $P(m)$ of degree n , with leading coefficient 1, such that

$$\|a\|^2 \leq P(m) \left\langle \mathcal{C}^{(m)} a, a \right\rangle.$$

Let $N_o := \min\{m_o; P(m) > 0 \text{ for all } m \geq m_o\}$. Then for $m \geq N_o$, we have

$$\left\langle \mathcal{C}^{(m)} a, a \right\rangle > 0.$$

This completes the proof of Theorem 2.11.

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DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, STONY BROOK UNIVERSITY, STONY BROOK, NY 11794
E-mail address: dror@math.sunysb.edu