

半欧氏空间之间的无穷调和映射 Infinity Harmonic Maps Between Semi-Euclidean Spaces

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摘要:研究半欧氏空间之间的无穷调和映射,给出半欧氏空间之间的映射是无穷调和映射的方程式及一些构造无穷调和映射的方法,并对半欧氏空间到 Nil 和 Sol 空间的线性无穷调和映射进行分类.

关键词:无穷调和映射 半欧氏空间 直和 完全提升

中图法分类号:O186.12;O189.31 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1005-9164(2007)03-0227-06

Abstract: The infinity harmonic maps between semi-Euclidean spaces are discussed. The infinity harmonic map equations for maps between Semi-Euclidean spaces and several methods to construct infinity harmonic maps including direct sum and complete lift constructions are derived. The linear infinity harmonic maps from a semi-Euclidean space into Sol and Nil spaces is classified.

Key words: infinity harmonic maps, semi-Euclidean spaces, direct sum, complete lift

无穷调和函数是无穷 Laplace 方程的解. 2006 年,欧业林教授和美国的 Frederick wilhelm 首先提出并研究了黎曼流形间的无穷调和映射. 在文献[1]中他们第一次把无穷调和函数的概念推广到映射的情形,且把它看成是 p -调和映射在 $p \rightarrow \infty$ 时的情况. 关于黎曼流形间的无穷调和映射的研究才刚刚开始,而关于定义域或目标空间为半欧氏空间的无穷调和映射的构造和分类问题还未见有人涉足,因此,研究此类问题有一定的意义.

除特别声明外,假定文中出现的流形、切向量和映射皆为光滑的. 为书写方便,文中还使用 Einstein 和式约定.

1 定义及一些构造无穷调和映射的例子

定义 1.1^[1] 黎曼流形间的一个映射 $\varphi: (M, g) \rightarrow (N, h)$, 当它是偏微分方程 $\tau_\infty(\varphi) := \frac{1}{2}d\varphi(\text{grad} |d\varphi|_g^2) = 0$ 的解时,则称它是无穷调和映

射. 这里 $|d\varphi|_g^2 = \text{trace}_g \varphi^* h$ 是 φ 的能量密度, $d\varphi$ 是从 M 的切丛 TM 到 N 的切丛 TN 的映射.

定义 1.2^[2] 一个半欧氏空间 R^m 是一个赋予了度量 g 的光滑流形,其中

$$g = \sum_{i=1}^m \epsilon_i^v dx^i \otimes dx^i, \\ \epsilon_i^v = \begin{cases} -1, 1 \leq i \leq v; \\ 1, v+1 \leq i \leq m; \end{cases} \quad 0 \leq v \leq m.$$

特别地,当 $v = 0$ 时, R^m 就为 R^m .

由定义 1.1 和定义 1.2 可得半欧氏空间之间无穷调和映射的定义.

定义 1.3 半欧氏空间之间的一个映射 $\varphi: (R_p^m, g) \rightarrow (R_q^n, h)$, 当它是偏微分方程 $\tau_\infty(\varphi) := \frac{1}{2}d\varphi(\text{grad} |d\varphi|_g^2) = 0$ 的解时,则称它是无穷调和映射. 这里 $|d\varphi|_g^2 = \text{trace}_g \varphi^* h$ 是 φ 的能量密度.

因此,能量密度是常值函数的映射一定为无穷调和映射. 在文献[1]中已列出了许多能量密度是常值函数的映射类,这里再举两例:

例 1.1 映射 $\varphi: R^2 \rightarrow R_1^2$ 定义为 $\varphi(x, y) = (\cosh x + \cosh y, \sinh x + \sinh y)$, 其能量密度 $|d\varphi|^2 = 2$, 且它是非线性调和的.

例 1.2 映射 $\varphi: R_1^2 \rightarrow R_1^2$ 定义为 $\varphi(x, y) = (\cosh x + \cosh y, \sinh x + \sinh y)$, 其能量密度 $|d\varphi|^2 =$

收稿日期:2006-12-11

修回日期:2007-03-07

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0,且它是非线性调和的.

若令 $u: \Omega \subset (R_r^m, g) \rightarrow R$, 并记 $u_i = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x^i}$ 及 $u_{ij} =$

$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^i \partial x^j}$, 则定义域 Ω 是在半欧氏空间 R_r^m 上的一个无穷

Laplace 方程定义为:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_\infty u &:= \frac{1}{2} g(\nabla u, \nabla |\nabla u|_g^2) = \frac{1}{2} g^{ii} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x^i} \cdot \\ \frac{\partial |\nabla u|_g^2}{\partial x^i} &= \frac{1}{2} g^{ii} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x^i} 2g^{jj} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x^j} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^i \partial x^j} = g^{ii} g^{jj} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x^i} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x^j} \cdot \\ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^i \partial x^j} &= \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^m \epsilon_i^i \epsilon_j^j u_i u_j u_{ij} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

由此定义易验证: $u: (R_1^2, g) \rightarrow R, u(x_1, x_2) = x_1^{\frac{4}{3}} - x_2^{\frac{4}{3}}$ 及 $v: (R^2, g) \rightarrow R, v(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 都是无穷调和函数.

由文献[1]中的推论 2.2, 有: 在一个局部坐标系下, 一个映射 $\varphi: (M, g) \rightarrow (N, h)$, 且 $\varphi(x) = (\varphi^1(x), \dots, \varphi^n(x))$ 是无穷调和映射当且仅当 $g(\text{grad} \varphi, \text{grad} |d\varphi|_g^2) = 0, \alpha = 1, 2, \dots, n$. 应用此推论可以得到引理 1.1.

引理 1.1 映射 $\varphi: \Omega \subset (R_r^m, g) \rightarrow (R_s^n, h)$ 定义为 $\varphi(x^1, x^2, \dots, x^m) = (\varphi^1(x), \varphi^2(x), \dots, \varphi^n(x))$ 是一个无穷调和映射, 当且仅当它是下列偏微分方程组的解.

$$\begin{cases} 2\epsilon_1^1 \Delta_\infty \varphi^1 + \epsilon_2^2 g(\nabla \varphi^1, \nabla |\nabla \varphi^1|_g^2) + \dots + \epsilon_n^n g(\nabla \varphi^1, \nabla |\nabla \varphi^1|_g^2) = 0, \\ \epsilon_1^1 g(\nabla \varphi^2, \nabla |\nabla \varphi^1|_g^2) + 2\epsilon_2^2 \Delta_\infty \varphi^2 + \dots + \epsilon_n^n g(\nabla \varphi^2, \nabla |\nabla \varphi^1|_g^2) = 0, \\ \vdots \\ \epsilon_1^1 g(\nabla \varphi^\alpha, \nabla |\nabla \varphi^1|_g^2) + \epsilon_2^2 g(\nabla \varphi^\alpha, \nabla |\nabla \varphi^2|_g^2) + \dots + 2\epsilon_n^n \Delta_\infty \varphi^\alpha = 0. \end{cases}$$

证明 由于 $|d\varphi|^2 = g^{ij} \varphi_i^a \varphi_j^b h_{ab} \circ \varphi = \sum_{k=1}^n \epsilon_k^k |\nabla \varphi^k|^2$,

又因要满足 $g(\nabla \varphi^\alpha, \nabla |d\varphi|^2) = \sum_{k=1}^n \epsilon_k^k g(\nabla \varphi^\alpha, \nabla |\nabla \varphi^k|^2) = 0$, 其中 $\alpha = 1, 2, \dots, n$, 则

$$\begin{cases} 2\epsilon_1^1 \Delta_\infty \varphi^1 + \epsilon_2^2 g(\nabla \varphi^1, \nabla |\nabla \varphi^1|_g^2) + \dots + \epsilon_n^n g(\nabla \varphi^1, \nabla |\nabla \varphi^1|_g^2) = 0, \\ \epsilon_1^1 g(\nabla \varphi^2, \nabla |\nabla \varphi^1|_g^2) + 2\epsilon_2^2 \Delta_\infty \varphi^2 + \dots + \epsilon_n^n g(\nabla \varphi^2, \nabla |\nabla \varphi^1|_g^2) = 0, \\ \vdots \\ \epsilon_1^1 g(\nabla \varphi^\alpha, \nabla |\nabla \varphi^1|_g^2) + \epsilon_2^2 g(\nabla \varphi^\alpha, \nabla |\nabla \varphi^2|_g^2) + \dots + 2\epsilon_n^n \Delta_\infty \varphi^\alpha = 0. \end{cases}$$

证毕.

例 1.3 当 $\varphi: \Omega \subset (R_1^2, g) \rightarrow (R_1^1, h)$ 定义为 $\varphi(x^1, x^2) = (\varphi^1(x), \varphi^2(x))$ 是一个无穷调和映射, 当且仅当它是下列偏微分方程组的解.

$$\begin{cases} -2\Delta_\infty \varphi^1 + g(\nabla \varphi^1, \nabla |\nabla \varphi^1|_g^2) = 0, \\ -g(\nabla \varphi^2, \nabla |\nabla \varphi^1|_g^2) + 2\Delta_\infty \varphi^2 = 0, \end{cases}$$

此方程组也可写成

$$\begin{cases} -\sum_{i=1}^2 \sum_{j=1}^2 \epsilon_i^i \epsilon_j^j \varphi_i^1 \varphi_j^1 \varphi_{ij}^1 + \sum_{i=1}^2 \sum_{j=1}^2 \epsilon_i^i \epsilon_j^j \varphi_i^2 \varphi_j^2 \varphi_{ij}^2 = 0, \\ -\sum_{i=1}^2 \sum_{j=1}^2 \epsilon_i^i \epsilon_j^j \varphi_i^1 \varphi_j^2 \varphi_{ij}^1 + \sum_{i=1}^2 \sum_{j=1}^2 \epsilon_i^i \epsilon_j^j \varphi_i^2 \varphi_j^1 \varphi_{ij}^2 = 0. \end{cases}$$

由引理 1.1 可验证 $u: (R_1^2, g) \rightarrow (R_1^1, K), u(x_1, x_2) = (4x_1^2 + 4x_2^2, 5x_1^2 + 6x_1x_2 + 5x_2^2)$ 及 $v: (R^2, h) \rightarrow (R_1^1, L), v(y_1, y_2) = (2y_1y_2, y_1^2 - y_2^2)$ 都是无穷调和映射, 它们的分量函数都不是无穷调和函数, 能量密度 $|du|_g^2 = 0, |dv|_h^2 = 0$.

文献[1]中的定理 3.4, 3.5 构造了从积流形到 R^2 的无穷调和映射, 现将其推广.

定理 1.2 设 $u: (M^m, g) \rightarrow R, v: (N^n, h) \rightarrow R$ 是两个无穷调和函数, 则 $\varphi: (M \times N, g + h) \rightarrow (R_1^1, K), \varphi(x, y) = (u(x), v(y))$ 是无穷调和映射.

证明 取 $p \in M, q \in N$, 再取点 p, q 点的邻近局部坐标系 $\{x^i, \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}\}$ 和 $\{y^a, \frac{\partial}{\partial y^a}\}$, 则 $\{(x^i, y^a), (\frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y^a})\}$ 可以看作是 $(p, q) \in (M \times N)$ 的邻近局部坐标系, 其中 $i = 1, 2, \dots, m, a = 1, 2, \dots, n$.

令 $G = g + h$, 则 $(G_{AB}) = \begin{bmatrix} (g_{ij}) & 0 \\ 0 & (h_{ab}) \end{bmatrix}$, 若记 $(g_{ij}), (h_{ab})$ 的逆矩阵分别为 $(g^{ij}), (h^{ab})$, 则 (G_{AB}) 的逆矩阵可记为 $(G^{AB}) = \begin{bmatrix} (g^{ij}) & 0 \\ 0 & (h^{ab}) \end{bmatrix}$. 由于 $\varphi(x, y) = u(x)$ 是只关于 x 的函数, $\varphi^2(x, y) = v(y)$ 是只关于 y 的函数, 故 $\frac{\partial \varphi^1}{\partial y^a} = 0, \frac{\partial \varphi^2}{\partial x^i} = 0$.

$$|d\varphi|_G^2 = G^{AB} \varphi_A^1 \varphi_B^2 K_{\alpha\beta} \circ \varphi = \sum_{A, B=1}^m G^{AB} \varphi_A^1 \varphi_B^1 K_{\alpha\beta} \circ \varphi +$$

$$\sum_{A, B=m+1}^{m+n} G^{AB} \varphi_A^2 \varphi_B^2 K_{\alpha\beta} \circ \varphi = g^{ij} \varphi_i^1 \varphi_j^1 K_{\alpha\beta} \circ \varphi + h^{ab} \varphi_a^2 \varphi_b^2 K_{\alpha\beta} \circ \varphi = -g^{ij} \varphi_i^1 \varphi_j^1 + g^{ij} \varphi_i^2 \varphi_j^2 - h^{ab} \varphi_a^2 \varphi_b^2 + h^{ab} \varphi_a^2 \varphi_b^2 = -|\nabla u|_g^2 + |\nabla v|_h^2.$$

因为 u 是无穷调和映射, 故 $g(\nabla u, \nabla |\nabla u|_g^2) = 0$,

$$G(\nabla \varphi^1, \nabla |d\varphi|_G^2) = G(\nabla \varphi^1, \nabla (-|\nabla u|_g^2 + |\nabla v|_h^2)) = -g(\nabla u, \nabla |\nabla u|_g^2) = 0.$$

同理, 因为 v 是无穷调和映射, 故 $h(\nabla v, \nabla |\nabla v|_h^2) = 0, G(\nabla \varphi^2, \nabla |d\varphi|_G^2) = G(\nabla \varphi^2, \nabla (-|\nabla u|_g^2 + |\nabla v|_h^2)) = h(\nabla v, \nabla |\nabla v|_h^2) = 0$,

故 φ 也是无穷调和映射.

例 1.4 $u(x_1, x_2) = x_1^{\frac{4}{3}} - x_2^{\frac{4}{3}}, v(x_3, x_4) = x_3^{\frac{4}{3}} - x_4^{\frac{4}{3}}$ 是作用在 R_1^2 上的无穷调和函数, 若 $\varphi: R_1^2 \times R_1^2 \rightarrow$

R_1^2 定义为 $\varphi(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = (x_1^{\frac{4}{3}} - x_2^{\frac{4}{3}}, x_3^{\frac{4}{3}} - x_4^{\frac{4}{3}})$, 则应用定理 1.2 可得 φ 是无穷调和映射, 其中能量密度 $|d\varphi|^2 = \frac{16}{9}(-x_1^{\frac{2}{3}} + x_2^{\frac{2}{3}} - x_3^{\frac{2}{3}} + x_4^{\frac{2}{3}})$ 非常数.

类似地可以得到定理 1.2 在高维的情形.

定理 1.3 设 $u: (M^m, g) \rightarrow (R_c^c, K), v: (N^n, h) \rightarrow (R_d^d, L)$ 是两无穷调和映射, 其中 $K = -(dx^1)^2 - \dots - (dx^c)^2 + (dx^{c+1})^2 + \dots + (dx^c)^2, L = -(dy^1)^2 - \dots - (dy^d)^2 + (dy^{d+1})^2 + \dots + (dy^d)^2$ 则 $\varphi: (M \times N, g+h) \rightarrow (R_c^c \times R_d^d, K+L), \varphi(x, y) = (u(x), v(y))$, 对任意的 $(x, y) \in M \times N$ 也是无穷调和映射, 其中 $x = (x^1, \dots, x^m), y = (y^1, \dots, y^n)$.

证明 取 $p \in M, q \in N$, 再取点 p, q 点的邻近局部坐标系 $\{x^i, \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}\}$ 和 $\{y^a, \frac{\partial}{\partial y^a}\}$, 则 $\{(x^i, y^a), (\frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y^a})\}$ 可以看作是 $(p, q) \in (M \times N)$ 的邻近局部坐标系, 其中 $i = 1, 2, \dots, m, a = 1, 2, \dots, n$.

令 $G = g + h$, 则 $(G_{AB}) = \begin{pmatrix} (g_{ij}) & 0 \\ 0 & (h_{ab}) \end{pmatrix}$, 若记 $(g_{ij}), (h_{ab})$ 的逆矩阵分别为 $(g^{ij}), (h^{ab})$. 则 (G_{AB}) 的逆矩阵可记为 $(G^{AB}) = \begin{pmatrix} (g^{ij}) & 0 \\ 0 & (h^{ab}) \end{pmatrix}$, φ (当 $\alpha = 1, 2, \dots, c$ 时) 是只关于 x 的函数, $\varphi^{+\beta}$ (当 $\beta = 1, 2, \dots, d$ 时) 是只关于 y 的函数. 令 $y^a = x^{c+a}, F = K + L = -(dx^1)^2 - \dots - (dx^c)^2 + (dx^{c+1})^2 + \dots + (dx^c)^2 - (dx^{c+1})^2 - \dots - (dx^{c+r})^2 + (dx^{c+r+1})^2 + \dots + (dx^{c+d})^2$, 则

$$|d\varphi|_G^2 = G^{AB} \varphi_A^\alpha \varphi_B^\beta F_{\alpha\beta} \circ \varphi = \sum_{A,B=1}^m G^{AB} \varphi_A^\alpha \varphi_B^\beta F_{\alpha\beta} \circ \varphi + \sum_{A,B=m+1}^{m+n} G^{AB} \varphi_A^\alpha \varphi_B^\beta F_{\alpha\beta} \circ \varphi = g^{ij} \varphi_i^\alpha \varphi_j^\beta F_{\alpha\beta} \circ \varphi + h^{ab} \varphi_a^\alpha \varphi_b^\beta F_{\alpha\beta} \circ \varphi = \sum_{\alpha,\beta=1}^c g^{ij} \varphi_i^\alpha \varphi_j^\beta F_{\alpha\beta} \circ \varphi + \sum_{\alpha,\beta=c+1}^{c+d} h^{ab} \varphi_a^\alpha \varphi_b^\beta F_{\alpha\beta} \circ \varphi = \sum_{\alpha,\beta=1}^c g^{ij} u_i^\alpha u_j^\beta K_{\alpha\beta} \circ u + \sum_{\alpha,\beta=1}^d h^{ab} v_a^\alpha v_b^\beta L_{\alpha\beta} \circ v = |du|_K^2 + |dv|_L^2.$$

因为 u 是无穷调和映射, 故 $g(\nabla u^\alpha, \nabla |du|_K^2) = 0$, $G(\nabla \varphi^\alpha, \nabla |d\varphi|_G^2) = G(\nabla \varphi^\alpha, \nabla (|du|_K^2 + |dv|_L^2)) = g(\nabla u^\alpha, \nabla |du|_K^2) = 0$, 其中 $\alpha = 1, 2, \dots, c$.

同理, 因为 v 是无穷调和映射, 故 $h(\nabla v^\beta, \nabla |dv|_L^2) = 0$,

$G(\nabla \varphi^{+\beta}, \nabla |d\varphi|_G^2) = G(\nabla \varphi^{+\beta}, \nabla (|du|_K^2 + |dv|_L^2)) = h(\nabla v^\beta, \nabla |dv|_L^2) = 0$, 其中 $\beta = 1, 2, \dots, d$.

故 φ 也是无穷调和映射.

例 1.5 $u: (R_1^2, g) \rightarrow (R_1^2, K), u(x_1, x_2) = (4x_1^2 + 4x_2^2, 5x_1^2 + 6x_1x_2 + 5x_2^2)$ 及 $v: (R^2, h) \rightarrow (R_1^2, L), v(y_1, y_2) = (2y_1y_2, y_1^2 - y_2^2)$ 皆为调和映射. 若 $\varphi: (R_1^2 \times R^2, g+h) \rightarrow (R_1^2 \times R_1^2, K+L)$ 定义为 $\varphi(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = (4x_1^2 + 4x_2^2, 5x_1^2 + 6x_1x_2 + 5x_2^2, 2x_3x_4, x_3^2 - x_4^2)$, 则应用定理 1.3 可得 φ 是无穷调和映射, 其中能量密度 $|d\varphi|^2 = 0$.

定理 1.4 (直和构造法) 设 $\varphi: (M^m, g) \rightarrow (R_r^r, K), \psi: (N^n, h) \rightarrow (R_s^s, L)$ 为两个无穷调和映射, 则 $\varphi \oplus \psi: (M \times N, g+h) \rightarrow (R_r^r \times R_s^s, K+L), (\varphi \oplus \psi)(p, q) = (\varphi(p), \psi(q))$ 也是无穷调和映射.

证明 取 $p \in M, q \in N$, 再取点 p, q 点的邻近局部坐标系 $\{x^i, \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}\}$ 和 $\{y^a, \frac{\partial}{\partial y^a}\}$, 则 $\{(x^i, y^a), (\frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y^a})\}$ 可以看作是 $(p, q) \in (M \times N)$ 的邻近局部坐标系.

令 $G = g + h$, 则 $(G_{AB}) = \begin{pmatrix} (g_{ij}) & 0 \\ 0 & (h_{ab}) \end{pmatrix}$. 若记 $(g_{ij}), (h_{ab})$ 的逆矩阵分别为 $(g^{ij}), (h^{ab})$, 则 (G_{AB}) 的逆矩阵可记为 $(G^{AB}) = \begin{pmatrix} (g^{ij}) & 0 \\ 0 & (h^{ab}) \end{pmatrix}$. $\phi = \varphi \oplus \psi, \phi^\alpha = \varphi^\alpha \oplus \psi^\alpha$, 记 $z^i = x^i$ (其中 $i = 1, 2, \dots, m$), $z^{m+a} = y^a$ (其中 $a = 1, 2, \dots, n$).

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \phi^\alpha &= G^{AB} \frac{\partial \phi^\alpha}{\partial z^A} \frac{\partial}{\partial z^B} = \sum_{A,B=1}^m G^{AB} \frac{\partial \phi^\alpha}{\partial z^A} \frac{\partial}{\partial z^B} + \sum_{A,B=m+1}^{m+n} G^{AB} \frac{\partial \phi^\alpha}{\partial z^A} \frac{\partial}{\partial z^B} = g^{ij} \frac{\partial \phi^\alpha}{\partial x^i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^j} + h^{ab} \frac{\partial \phi^\alpha}{\partial y^a} \frac{\partial}{\partial y^b} = \\ &= g^{ij} \frac{\partial \varphi^\alpha}{\partial x^i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^j} + h^{ab} \frac{\partial \psi^\alpha}{\partial y^a} \frac{\partial}{\partial y^b} = \nabla \varphi^\alpha + \nabla \psi^\alpha, \\ |d\phi|_G^2 &= G^{AB} \frac{\partial \phi^\alpha}{\partial z^A} \frac{\partial \phi^\beta}{\partial z^B} K_{\alpha\beta} \circ \phi = \sum_{A,B=1}^m G^{AB} \frac{\partial \varphi^\alpha}{\partial z^A} \frac{\partial \varphi^\beta}{\partial z^B} K_{\alpha\beta} \circ \phi + \sum_{A,B=m+1}^{m+n} G^{AB} \frac{\partial \psi^\alpha}{\partial z^A} \frac{\partial \psi^\beta}{\partial z^B} K_{\alpha\beta} \circ \phi = \\ &= g^{ij} \frac{\partial \varphi^\alpha}{\partial x^i} \frac{\partial \varphi^\beta}{\partial x^j} K_{\alpha\beta} \circ \varphi + h^{ab} \frac{\partial \psi^\alpha}{\partial y^a} \frac{\partial \psi^\beta}{\partial y^b} K_{\alpha\beta} \circ \psi = |d\varphi|_g^2 + |d\psi|_h^2, \end{aligned}$$

$G(\nabla \phi^\alpha, \nabla |d\phi|_G^2) = G(\nabla \varphi^\alpha + \nabla \psi^\alpha, \nabla |d\varphi|_g^2 + \nabla |d\psi|_h^2) = g(\nabla \varphi^\alpha, \nabla |d\varphi|_g^2) + h(\nabla \psi^\alpha, \nabla |d\psi|_h^2) = 0$, 其中 $\alpha = 1, 2, \dots, s$.

例 1.6 $u: (R_1^2, g) \rightarrow (R_1^2, K), u(x_1, x_2) = (4x_1^2 + 4x_2^2, 5x_1^2 + 6x_1x_2 + 5x_2^2)$ 及 $v: (R^2, h) \rightarrow (R_1^2, L), v(y_1, y_2) = (2y_1y_2, y_1^2 - y_2^2)$ 皆为调和映射. 若 $\varphi: R_1^4 \rightarrow R_1^2$ 定义为 $\varphi(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = (4x_1^2 + 4x_2^2 + 2x_3x_4, 5x_1^2 + 6x_1x_2 + 5x_2^2 + x_3^2 - x_4^2)$, 则应用定理 1.4 可

得 φ 是无穷调和映射, 其中能量密度 $|d\varphi|^2 = 0$.

命题 1.1 (R^n 中的无穷调和线) 令 $u: (M, g) \rightarrow R$ 为一个无穷调和函数. 映射 $\varphi: (M, g) \rightarrow (R^n, h)$ 定义为 $\varphi(x) = u(x)(a_1, \dots, a_n)$, 其中 (a_1, \dots, a_n) 是 R^n 中的一个固定点, 则映射 φ 是无穷调和映射.

证明 在局部坐标系下 $\varphi = u(x)a_\alpha$, 其中 $\alpha = 1, 2, \dots, n$.

$$|d\varphi|_g^2 = g^{ij} \varphi_i^{\alpha} \varphi_j^{\beta} h_{\alpha\beta} \circ \varphi = g^{ij} \varphi_i^{\alpha} \varphi_j^{\alpha} h_{\alpha\alpha} \circ \varphi = |\nabla \varphi|_g^2 h_{\alpha\alpha} \circ \varphi = \sum_{\alpha=1}^n |\nabla(u(x)a_\alpha)|_g^2 h_{\alpha\alpha} \circ \varphi = \sum_{\alpha=1}^n a_\alpha |du|_g^2 h_{\alpha\alpha} \circ \varphi,$$

由于 u 为一个无穷调和函数, 可知 $g(\nabla u, \nabla |du|_g^2) = 0$.

$$g(\nabla \varphi, \nabla |d\varphi|_g^2) = g(\nabla(a_\alpha u), \nabla(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i |du|_g^2 h_{ii} \circ \varphi)) = a_\alpha \sum_{i=1}^n a_i g(\nabla u, \nabla |du|_g^2 h_{ii} \circ \varphi) = 0,$$

其中 $\alpha = 1, 2, \dots, n$. 故映射 φ 是无穷调和映射.

例 1.7 令 $u: R \times R^+ \rightarrow R$, 定义为 $u(x, y) = \arctan \frac{x}{y}$. 易证它是一个无穷调和函数, 且 $|du|^2 = \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}$. 由命题 1.1 知, 我们有一个映射 $\varphi: R \times R^+ \rightarrow R_1^2$, 定义为 $\varphi(x, y) = \arctan \frac{x}{y}(1, 2) = (\arctan \frac{x}{y}, 2\arctan \frac{x}{y})$ 且 $|d\varphi|^2 = \frac{3}{x^2 + y^2}$, 是一个无穷调和映射.

命题 1.2 对任意具有常值能量密度的无穷调和函数 $u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n: (M, g) \rightarrow R$, 则映射 $\varphi: (M, g) \rightarrow$

$$(R^n, h) \text{ 定义为 } \varphi(x) = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ \vdots \\ u_n \end{bmatrix} =$$

$(\lambda_1 u_1(x), \dots, \lambda_n u_n(x))$ 是一个具有常值能量密度的映射(其中 $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n \in R$), 是到半欧氏空间的无穷调和映射.

$$\text{证明 } |d\varphi|_g^2 = g^{ij} \varphi_i^{\alpha} \varphi_j^{\beta} h_{\alpha\beta} \circ \varphi = \sum_{k=1}^n \epsilon_k^h |\nabla \varphi^k|_g^2 = \sum_{k=1}^n \epsilon_k^h \lambda_k^2 |\nabla u_k|_g^2 = \text{constant}.$$

2 半欧氏空间之间的二次齐次多项式无穷调和映射

$$\text{为了书写方便, 约定 } I_r^m = \begin{bmatrix} -I_r & 0 \\ 0 & I_{m-r} \end{bmatrix}.$$

文献[3]的作者对欧氏空间之间二次调和同态进行了分类, 文献[4]的作者已对二次调和同态 $\phi: R_r^3 \rightarrow R_r^2$ 进行分类, 下面我将对二次齐次多项式无穷调和映射 $\varphi: (R_r^m, g) \rightarrow (R_r^n, h)$ 进行分类.

命题 2.1 若 $\varphi: (R_r^m, g) \rightarrow (R_r^n, h)$ 为一个二次齐次多项式无穷调和映射. 设 $g = g_{ij} dx^i dx^j, h = h_{kl} dy^k dy^l$, 其中 $g_{ij} = \epsilon_i^g \delta_{ij}, h_{kl} = \epsilon_k^h \delta_{kl}$.

$\varphi(x^1, \dots, x^m) = (x^1, \dots, x^m) A_\alpha (x^1, \dots, x^m)^t = X^t A_\alpha X$, 其中 $X = (x^1, \dots, x^m)^t, A_\alpha$ 为对称矩阵, $\alpha = 1, 2, \dots, n$. 当且仅当

$$[A_\alpha I_r^m (\sum_{\beta=1}^n h_{\beta\beta} (\circ \varphi) A_\beta I_r^m A_\beta)] + [A_\alpha I_r^m (\sum_{\beta=1}^n h_{\beta\beta} (\circ \varphi) A_\beta I_r^m A_\beta)]^t = 0, \text{ 其中 } \alpha = 1, 2, \dots, n,$$

$$\text{证明 由已知可得 } (g_{ij}) = I_r^m = (g^{ij}), \varphi = a_{ij}^{\alpha} x^i x^j, \nabla \varphi = \sum_{i,j=1}^m g^{ij} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x^i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^j} = \sum_{i=1}^m g^{ii} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x^i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} = \sum_{i=1}^m g^{ii} \frac{\partial(x^k a_{ki}^{\alpha} x^i)}{\partial x^i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} = g^{ii} 2a_{ij}^{\alpha} x^j \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}.$$

若将 $\sum_{i=1}^m x^i \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}$ 看成行向量 X^t 或 (x^1, \dots, x^m) , 则

$$\nabla \varphi = 2(x^1, \dots, x^m) \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^{\alpha} & \dots & a_{1m}^{\alpha} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1}^{\alpha} & \dots & a_{mm}^{\alpha} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} g^{11} \\ \vdots \\ g^{mm} \end{bmatrix} = 2X^t A_\alpha I_r^m,$$

$$|d\varphi|_g^2 = g^{ij} \varphi_i^{\alpha} \varphi_j^{\beta} h_{\alpha\beta} \circ \varphi = g^{ii} \varphi_i^{\alpha} \varphi_i^{\alpha} h_{\alpha\alpha} \circ \varphi = g^{ii} 4(\sum_{j=1}^m a_{ij}^{\alpha} x^j)(\sum_{l=1}^m a_{il}^{\alpha} x^l) h_{\alpha\alpha} \circ \varphi = 4h_{\alpha\alpha}(\circ \varphi)(x^1, \dots,$$

$$x^m) \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^{\alpha} & \dots & a_{1m}^{\alpha} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1}^{\alpha} & \dots & a_{mm}^{\alpha} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} g^{11} \\ \vdots \\ g^{mm} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11}^{\alpha} & \dots & a_{1m}^{\alpha} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1}^{\alpha} & \dots & a_{mm}^{\alpha} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x^1 \\ \vdots \\ x^m \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$4X^t (\sum_{\alpha=1}^n h_{\alpha\alpha}(\circ \varphi) A_\alpha I_r^m A_\alpha) X,$$

$$g(\nabla \varphi, \nabla |d\varphi|_g^2) = g^{ii} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x^i} \frac{\partial |d\varphi|_g^2}{\partial x^i} =$$

$$g^{ii} 2a_{ij}^{\alpha} x^j (\sum_{\beta=1}^n 8g^{kk} h_{\alpha\alpha}(\circ \varphi) a_{ki}^{\beta} a_{kj}^{\beta} x^k) =$$

$$16X^t A_\alpha I_r^m (\sum_{\beta=1}^n h_{\beta\beta} (\circ \varphi) A_\beta I_r^m A_\beta) X, \text{ 其中 } \alpha = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

又因为

$$g(\nabla \varphi, \nabla |d\varphi|_g^2) = g^{ii} 2a_{ij}^{\alpha} x^j (\sum_{\beta=1}^n 8g^{kk} h_{\alpha\alpha}(\circ \varphi) \cdot$$

$$a_{ki}^{\beta} a_{kj}^{\beta} x^k) = 16X^t (\sum_{\beta=1}^n h_{\beta\beta} (\circ \varphi) A_\beta I_r^m A_\beta) I_r^m A_\alpha X =$$

$$16X^t [A_\alpha I_r^m (\sum_{\beta=1}^n h_{\beta\beta} (\circ \varphi) A_\beta I_r^m A_\beta)]^t X,$$

要使 $g(\nabla \varphi, \nabla |d\varphi|_g^2) = 0$, 其中 $(\alpha = 1, 2, \dots, n)$, 即要求

$$0 + 0 = g(\nabla\varphi, \nabla|d\varphi|_g^2) + g(\nabla\varphi, \nabla|d\varphi|_g^2) =$$

$$16X^t A_\alpha I_r^m \left(\sum_{\beta=1}^n h_{\beta\beta}(\circ\varphi) A_\beta I_r^m A_\beta \right) X +$$

$$16X^t [A_\alpha I_r^m \left(\sum_{\beta=1}^n h_{\beta\beta}(\circ\varphi) A_\beta I_r^m A_\beta \right)]^t X =$$

$$16X^t \{ [A_\alpha I_r^m \left(\sum_{\beta=1}^n h_{\beta\beta}(\circ\varphi) A_\beta I_r^m A_\beta \right)] +$$

$$[A_\alpha I_r^m \left(\sum_{\beta=1}^n h_{\beta\beta}(\circ\varphi) A_\beta I_r^m A_\beta \right)]^t \} X,$$

且因为 $\{ [A_\alpha I_r^m \left(\sum_{\beta=1}^n h_{\beta\beta}(\circ\varphi) A_\beta I_r^m A_\beta \right)] +$

$$[A_\alpha I_r^m \left(\sum_{\beta=1}^n h_{\beta\beta}(\circ\varphi) A_\beta I_r^m A_\beta \right)]^t \}$$
 是对称的,故由二次型 $X^t \{ [A_\alpha I_r^m \left(\sum_{\beta=1}^n h_{\beta\beta}(\circ\varphi) A_\beta I_r^m A_\beta \right)] +$

$$[A_\alpha I_r^m \left(\sum_{\beta=1}^n h_{\beta\beta}(\circ\varphi) A_\beta I_r^m A_\beta \right)]^t \} X = 0$$
, 得
$$[A_\alpha I_r^m \left(\sum_{\beta=1}^n h_{\beta\beta}(\circ\varphi) A_\beta I_r^m A_\beta \right)] + [A_\alpha I_r^m \left(\sum_{\beta=1}^n h_{\beta\beta}(\circ\varphi) A_\beta I_r^m A_\beta \right)]^t = 0$$
, 其中 $\alpha = 1, 2, \dots, n$.

例 2.1 易验证 $u: R_1^2 \rightarrow R_1^2, u(x, y) = (8xy, 3x^2 + 10xy + 3y^2)$ 是二次齐次多项式无穷调和映射, 其中 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 4 \\ 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 5 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, |du|^2 = 0. v: R^2 \rightarrow R_1^2, v(x, y) = (2xy, x^2 - y^2)$ 是二次齐次多项式无穷调和映射, 其中 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, |dv|^2 = 0$.

3 半欧氏空间到 Nil 和 Sol 空间的线性无穷调和映射

为了书写方便, 约定 $A_{i\cdot} = (a_{i1}, \dots, a_{im}), A_{\cdot i} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{1i} \\ a_{2i} \\ \vdots \\ a_{ni} \end{pmatrix}$.

命题 3.1 若半欧氏空间到 Nil 空间的线性映射 $\varphi: (R_r^m, g) \rightarrow (R^3, h_{Nil})$, 定义为

$$\varphi(x^1, \dots, x^m) = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1m} \\ a_{21} & \dots & a_{2m} \\ a_{31} & \dots & a_{3m} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x^1 \\ \vdots \\ x^m \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则 } \varphi \text{ 是}$$

无穷调和映射, 当且仅当它满足的下列条件之一:

- (1) $A_{2\cdot} I_r^m (A_{2\cdot})^t = 0$ 且 $A_{3\cdot} I_r^m (A_{3\cdot})^t = 0$;
- (2) $A_{i\cdot} I_r^m (A_{i\cdot})^t = 0$, 其中 $i = 1, 2, 3$.

证明 注意: $h_{11} = 1, h_{12} = h_{21} = h_{13} = h_{31} = 0, h_{22} = 1 + (y^1)^2, h_{23} = h_{32} = -y^1, h_{33} = 1. y^1 = \varphi(x^1, \dots, x^m) = a_{11}x^1 + a_{12}x^2 + \dots + a_{1m}x^m.$

$$\varphi(x^1, \dots, x^m) = a_{\alpha 1}x^1 + a_{\alpha 2}x^2 + \dots + a_{\alpha m}x^m = \sum_{i=1}^m a_{\alpha i}x^i,$$

$$|d\varphi|_g^2 = g^{ij}\varphi_i^k\varphi_j^l h_{kl} \circ \varphi = g^{11}(\varphi_1^1\varphi_1^1 h_{11} \circ \varphi + \varphi_1^2\varphi_1^2 h_{22} \circ \varphi + \varphi_1^3\varphi_1^3 h_{23} \circ \varphi + \varphi_1^3\varphi_1^3 h_{32} \circ \varphi + \varphi_1^3\varphi_1^3 h_{33} \circ \varphi) +$$

$$g^{22}(\varphi_2^1\varphi_2^1 h_{11} \circ \varphi + \varphi_2^2\varphi_2^2 h_{22} \circ \varphi + \varphi_2^3\varphi_2^3 h_{23} \circ \varphi + \varphi_2^3\varphi_2^3 h_{32} \circ \varphi + \varphi_2^3\varphi_2^3 h_{33} \circ \varphi) + \dots +$$

$$g^{mm}(\varphi_m^1\varphi_m^1 h_{11} \circ \varphi + \varphi_m^2\varphi_m^2 h_{22} \circ \varphi + \varphi_m^3\varphi_m^3 h_{23} \circ \varphi + \varphi_m^3\varphi_m^3 h_{32} \circ \varphi + \varphi_m^3\varphi_m^3 h_{33} \circ \varphi) =$$

$$g^{11}[a_{11}^2 + a_{21}^2(1 + (y^1)^2) + a_{21}a_{31}(-y^1) + a_{31}a_{21}(-y^1) + a_{31}^2] + g^{22}[a_{12}^2 + a_{22}^2(1 + (y^1)^2) + a_{22}a_{32}(-y^1) + a_{32}a_{22}(-y^1) + a_{32}^2] + \dots +$$

$$g^{mm}[a_{1m}^2 + a_{2m}^2(1 + (y^1)^2) + a_{2m}a_{3m}(-y^1) + a_{3m}a_{2m}(-y^1) + a_{3m}^2] = g^{ii}(a_{i1}^2 + a_{2i}^2 + a_{3i}^2) + (y^1)^2 g^{ii}a_{2i}^2 - 2y^1 g^{ii}a_{2i}a_{3i},$$

$$g(\nabla\varphi, \nabla|d\varphi|_g^2) = \sum_{i,j=1}^m g^{ij} \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial x^i} \frac{\partial|d\varphi|_g^2}{\partial x^j} =$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m g^{ii} \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial x^i} \frac{\partial|d\varphi|_g^2}{\partial x^i} = \sum_{i,k=1}^m g^{ii} a_{\alpha i} a_{1i} [g^{kk} a_{2k}^2 2y^1 -$$

$$2g^{kk} a_{2k} a_{3k}] = \sum_{i,k=1}^m g^{ii} a_{\alpha i} a_{1i} [g^{kk} a_{2k}^2 2(a_{11}x^1 + a_{12}x^2 + \dots + a_{1m}x^m) - 2g^{kk} a_{2k} a_{3k}].$$

要使 $g(\nabla\varphi, \nabla|d\varphi|_g^2) = 0 (\alpha = 1, 2, 3)$, 则要求

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{k=1}^m g^{kk} a_{2k}^2 = 0 \\ \sum_{k=1}^m g^{kk} a_{2k} a_{3k} = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \sum_{i=1}^m g^{ii} a_{\alpha i} a_{1i} = 0 (\alpha = 1, 2, 3).$$

当 $\begin{cases} \sum_{k=1}^m g^{kk} a_{2k}^2 = 0 \\ \sum_{k=1}^m g^{kk} a_{2k} a_{3k} = 0 \end{cases}$ 时, 表示 $|d\varphi|_g^2$ 为常值函数, 此

时有

$$\begin{cases} (a_{21}, \dots, a_{2m}) \begin{pmatrix} g^{11} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & g^{mm} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{21} \\ \vdots \\ a_{2m} \end{pmatrix} = 0 \\ (a_{31}, \dots, a_{3m}) \begin{pmatrix} g^{11} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & g^{mm} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{21} \\ \vdots \\ a_{2m} \end{pmatrix} = 0 \end{cases}$$

即 $A_{2\cdot} I_r^m (A_{2\cdot})^t = 0$ 且 $A_{3\cdot} I_r^m (A_{3\cdot})^t = 0$.

当 $\sum_{i=1}^m g^{ii} a_{\alpha i} a_{1i} = 0 (\alpha = 1, 2, 3)$ 时,

$$\text{即 } \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1m} \\ a_{21} & \dots & a_{2m} \\ a_{31} & \dots & a_{3m} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} g^{11} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & g^{mm} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \\ \vdots \\ a_{1m} \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} A_{1\cdot} \\ A_{2\cdot} \\ A_{3\cdot} \end{pmatrix} I_r^m (A_{1\cdot})^t = 0.$$

命题 3.2 若半欧氏空间到 Sol 空间的线性映射 $\varphi: (R_r^m, g) \rightarrow (R^3, h_{Sol})$ 定义为

$$\varphi(x^1, \dots, x^m) = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1m} \\ a_{21} & \dots & a_{2m} \\ a_{31} & \dots & a_{3m} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x^1 \\ \vdots \\ x^m \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则 } \varphi \text{ 是}$$

无穷调和映射,当且仅当它满足下列条件之一:

- (1) $A_1 \cdot I_r^m(A_1)_t = 0$ 且 $A_2 \cdot I_r^m(A_2)_t = 0$;
- (2) $A_i \cdot I_r^m(A_3)_t = 0 (i = 1, 2, 3)$.

命题 3.3 若 Nil 空间到半欧氏空间的线性映射 $\varphi: (R^3, g_{Nil}) \rightarrow (R_r^n, h)$, 定义为

$$\varphi(x^1, x^2, x^3) = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{13} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{n3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x^1 \\ x^2 \\ x^3 \end{pmatrix},$$

则 φ 是无穷调和映射,当且仅当它满足下列条件之一: (1) $A_{*1} = 0$; (2) $(A_{*2})^t I_r^n A_{*3} = 0$ 且 $(A_{*3})^t I_r^n A_{*3} = 0$.

命题 3.4 若 Sol 空间到半欧氏空间的线性映射 $\varphi: (R^3, g_{Sol}) \rightarrow (R_r^n, h)$ 定义为

$$\varphi(x^1, x^2, x^3) = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{13} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{n3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x^1 \\ x^2 \\ x^3 \end{pmatrix},$$

则 φ 是无穷调和映射,当且仅当它满足下列条件之一: (1) $A_{*1} = 0$; (2) $(A_{*1})^t I_r^n A_{*1} = 0$ 且 $(A_{*2})^t I_r^n A_{*2} = 0$.

4 半欧氏空间之间二次齐次多项式映射的完全提升

定义 4.1^[5] 令 $\phi: R^m \supset U \rightarrow R^n, \phi(x) = (\phi^1(x), \dots, \phi^n(x))$, 是一个从 R^m 的连通子集到 R^n 的映射, ϕ 的完全提升是一个映射 $\Phi: R^{2m} \supset U \times R^m \rightarrow R^n$, 并具有形式:

$$\Phi(x_1, \dots, x_m; y_1, \dots, y_m) = \left(\frac{\partial \phi^j}{\partial x_j}(x) \right) \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_m \end{pmatrix},$$

这里 $\left(\frac{\partial \phi^j}{\partial x_j}(x) \right)$ 表示 x 点处 ϕ 的 Jacobian 矩阵.

文献[5]中命题 2.6 证明了欧氏空间之间任何调和映射的完全提升是调和映射,下面将研究在半欧氏空间之间二次齐次多项式映射的完全提升问题.

命题 4.1 在半欧氏空间之间,一个二次齐次多项式映射的完全提升是无穷调和映射,当且仅当此映射是无穷调和映射.

证明 设 $\phi: (R_p^m, g) \rightarrow (R_q^n, h)$ 为二次齐次多项式映射,

$$g = g_{ij} dx^i dx^j, g_{ij} = 0 (i \neq j), g_{ii} = -1 (i = 1, \dots, p), g_{ii} = 1 (i = p+1, \dots, m).$$

$$h = h_{ij} dz^i dz^j, h_{ij} = 0 (i \neq j), h_{ii} = -1 (i = 1, \dots, q), h_{ii} = 1 (i = q+1, \dots, n).$$

$$\phi^\alpha = (x^1, \dots, x^m) A_\alpha \begin{pmatrix} x^1 \\ \vdots \\ x^m \end{pmatrix} = a_{ij}^\alpha x^i x^j,$$

其中 $a_{ij}^\alpha = a_{ji}^\alpha (\alpha = 1, \dots, n)$.

$$|d\phi|_g^2 = g^{ii} \phi_i^\alpha \phi_j^\alpha h_{\alpha\alpha} \circ \phi = g^{ii} (2a_{ij}^\alpha x^j)^2 h_{\alpha\alpha} \circ \phi = 4g^{ii} a_{ik}^\alpha a_{jl}^\alpha x^k x^l h_{\alpha\alpha} \circ \phi = 4g^{kk} a_{ik}^\alpha a_{il}^\alpha x^i x^l h_{\alpha\alpha} \circ \phi = 4E_{ij} x^i x^j, \text{其中 } E_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^m \sum_{\alpha=1}^n g^{kk} a_{ik}^\alpha a_{j\alpha}^\alpha h_{\alpha\alpha} \circ \phi, \text{显然有 } E_{ij} = E_{ji}.$$

$$g(\nabla \phi^\alpha, \nabla |d\phi|_g^2) = \sum_{i=1}^m g^{ii} \frac{\partial \phi^\alpha}{\partial x^i} \frac{\partial |d\phi|_g^2}{\partial x^i} = \sum_{i=1}^m g^{ii} \frac{\partial (a_{ik}^\alpha x^k)}{\partial x^i} \frac{\partial (4E_{ef} x^e x^f)}{\partial x^i} = g^{ii} (2a_{il}^\alpha x^l) (8E_{ij} x^j) = 16g^{ii} a_{il}^\alpha E_{ij} x^l x^j = 16X^t [A_\alpha I_p^m (\sum_{\beta=1}^n h_{\beta\beta}(\circ \phi) A_\beta I_p^m A_\beta)]^t X,$$

此时, ϕ 的完全提升 $\Phi: (R_p^m \times R_p^m, G) \rightarrow (R_q^n, h)$, 其中, $G = G_{ij} du^i du^j, G_{ij} = 0 (i \neq j)$.

$$\text{令 } u^i = x^i (i = 1, \dots, m), u^{m+i} = y^i (i = 1, \dots, m), \text{故 } G_{ii} = g_{ii} = G_{m+i, m+i}, G^{ii} = g^{ii} = G^{m+i, m+i}.$$

$$\text{由 } \phi^\alpha = a_{ij}^\alpha x^i x^j (\alpha = 1, \dots, n), \text{知 } \Phi^\alpha = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{\partial \phi^\alpha}{\partial x^i} y^i = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{\partial (a_{ik}^\alpha x^k)}{\partial x^i} y^i = 2a_{ij}^\alpha x^j y^i (\alpha = 1, \dots, n),$$

$$|d\Phi|_G^2 = G^{ii} \Phi_i^\alpha \Phi_j^\alpha h_{\alpha\alpha} \circ \Phi = \sum_{i=1}^m g^{ii} \frac{\partial (\Phi^\alpha)}{\partial x^i} \frac{\partial (\Phi^\alpha)}{\partial x^i} h_{\alpha\alpha} \circ \phi + \sum_{i=1}^m g^{ii} \frac{\partial (\Phi^\alpha)}{\partial y^i} \frac{\partial (\Phi^\alpha)}{\partial y^i} h_{\alpha\alpha} \circ \phi = g^{ii} \left[\frac{\partial (2a_{ij}^\alpha x^j y^i)}{\partial x^i} \right]^2 h_{\alpha\alpha} \circ \phi + g^{ii} \left[\frac{\partial (2a_{ij}^\alpha x^j y^i)}{\partial y^i} \right]^2 h_{\alpha\alpha} \circ \phi = 4g^{ii} (a_{ij}^\alpha y^j)^2 h_{\alpha\alpha} \circ \phi + 4g^{ii} (a_{ij}^\alpha x^j)^2 h_{\alpha\alpha} \circ \phi = 4E_{ij} y^i y^j + 4E_{ij} x^i x^j = 4Y^t \left(\sum_{\alpha=1}^n h_{\alpha\alpha}(\circ \phi) A_\alpha I_p^m A_\alpha \right) Y + 4X^t \left(\sum_{\alpha=1}^n h_{\alpha\alpha}(\circ \phi) A_\alpha I_p^m A_\alpha \right) X,$$

$$G(\nabla \Phi^\alpha, \nabla |d\Phi|_G^2) = \sum_{i=1}^m g^{ii} \frac{\partial (\Phi^\alpha)}{\partial x^i} \frac{\partial (|d\Phi|_G^2)}{\partial x^i} h_{\alpha\alpha} \circ \phi + \sum_{i=1}^m g^{ii} \frac{\partial (\Phi^\alpha)}{\partial y^i} \frac{\partial (|d\Phi|_G^2)}{\partial y^i} h_{\alpha\alpha} \circ \phi = \sum_{i=1}^m g^{ii} \frac{\partial (2a_{ij}^\alpha x^j y^i)}{\partial x^i} \frac{\partial (4E_{ef} y^e y^f + 4E_{ef} x^e x^f)}{\partial x^i} + \sum_{i=1}^m g^{ii} \frac{\partial (2a_{ij}^\alpha x^j y^i)}{\partial y^i} \frac{\partial (4E_{ef} y^e y^f + 4E_{ef} x^e x^f)}{\partial y^i} = g^{ii} (2a_{il}^\alpha y^l) (8E_{ij} x^j) + g^{ii} (2a_{il}^\alpha x^l) (8E_{ij} y^j) = 16g^{ii} a_{il}^\alpha E_{ij} y^l x^j + 16g^{ii} a_{il}^\alpha E_{ij} x^l y^j = 16Y^t [A_\alpha I_p^m (\sum_{\beta=1}^n h_{\beta\beta}(\circ \phi) A_\beta I_p^m A_\beta)] X + 16Y^t [(\sum_{\beta=1}^n h_{\beta\beta}(\circ \phi) A_\beta I_p^m A_\beta) I_p^m A_\alpha] X = 16Y^t \{ [A_\alpha I_p^m (\sum_{\beta=1}^n h_{\beta\beta}(\circ \phi) A_\beta I_p^m A_\beta)] + [A_\alpha I_p^m (\sum_{\beta=1}^n h_{\beta\beta}(\circ \phi) A_\beta I_p^m A_\beta)] \} X (\alpha = 1, \dots, n).$$

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$$I_1 \leq \frac{C}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n E|X'_i|^2 = \frac{2C}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n E[X_i I(|X_i| \leq a_i) - EX_i I(|X_i| \leq a_i)]^2 \leq \frac{8C}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n EX_i^2 I(|X_i| \leq a_i) \leq \frac{8C}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2,$$

$$I_2 \leq \frac{2C}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n E|X''_i|^2 \leq \frac{8C}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n EX_i^2 I(|X_i| > a_i),$$

$$2(I_1 + I_2) \leq \frac{16C}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2 + \frac{16C}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n EX_i^2 I(|X_i| > a_i). \quad (2)$$

由已知条件 $\sum_{i=1}^n (\frac{a_i}{i})^2 < \infty (n \rightarrow \infty)$, 所以由文献 [6] 中 Kronecker 引理知: $\frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2 \rightarrow 0 (n \rightarrow \infty)$; 又由已知条件 $E|X_i|^2 I(|X_i| \geq a_i) \leq \epsilon (i \geq 1)$, 得 (2) 式最右边一项 $\leq 16\epsilon C/n$, 所以当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E|\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i|^2 = 0$.

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若 ϕ 的完全提升 Φ 是无穷调和映射, 则在上面计算中有

$$0 = G(\nabla \Phi^a, \nabla |d\Phi|_G^2) = 16g^{ij} a_{ij}^a E_{ij} x^j y^j + 16g^{ij} a_{ij}^a E_{ij} x^j y^j = 16(g^{ij} a_{ij}^a E_{ij} + g^{ij} a_{ij}^a E_{ij}) x^j y^j = 16Y^i \{ [A_\alpha I_\beta^m (\sum_{\beta=1}^n h_{\beta\beta}(\circ \phi) A_\beta I_\beta^m A_\beta)] + [A_\alpha I_\beta^m (\sum_{\beta=1}^n h_{\beta\beta}(\circ \phi) A_\beta I_\beta^m A_\beta)] \} X,$$

其中 $(\alpha = 1, \dots, n)$, 由 x^j, y^j 的任意性知 $x^j y^j$ 前的系数都为 0 (其中 $j, l = 1, 2, \dots, m$). 这意味着:

$$[A_\alpha I_\beta^m (\sum_{\beta=1}^n h_{\beta\beta}(\circ \phi) A_\beta I_\beta^m A_\beta)] + [A_\alpha I_\beta^m (\sum_{\beta=1}^n h_{\beta\beta}(\circ \phi) A_\beta I_\beta^m A_\beta)]^t = 0 (\alpha = 1, \dots, n),$$

此正是二次齐次多项式映射 ϕ 成为无穷调和映射的充要条件.

应用命题 4.1 易验证 $u: (R_1^2, g) \rightarrow (R_1^2, h), u(x^1, x^2) = (4(x^1)^2 + 4(x^2)^2, 5(x^1)^2 + 6x^1 x^2 + 5(x^2)^2)$ 等的完全提升是无穷调和映射且它本身也是无穷调和映射.

致谢:

作者诚挚地感谢导师欧业林教授给本文提出的修改意见和建议.

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