

Geometry

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Chapter 1

Smooth Manifold

Lie derivative

1.1 Tensor Algebra

Let $\Gamma^{r,s}(M)$ denote the space of (r, s) tensors on M .

Given a coordinate $A \in \Gamma^{r,s}$ can be written as

$$A = A_{j_1, \dots, j_s}^{i_1, \dots, i_r} \partial_{i_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes \partial_{i_r} \otimes dx_{j_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes dx_{j_s}, \quad (1.1)$$

tangent vectors $\Gamma(M) = \Gamma^{1,0}(M)$

one-forms $\Gamma^*(M) = \Gamma^{0,1}(M)$

Chapter 2

Riemannian Manifold

2.1 Riemannian Metrics

raising and lowering indices

Example 2.1.1 (Gradient).

$$\nabla f = \sum_{i,j} g^{ij} \partial_j f$$

$$g(\nabla f, V) = V(f)$$

2.2 Affine Connections

An affine connection $\nabla(\cdot)$ is a map from $\Gamma(M) \times \Gamma(M)$ to $\Gamma(M)$

Definition 2.2.1. 1. $C(M)$ -linear in the lower slot

2. \mathbb{R} -linear in the upper slot

3. $C(M)$ -Leibniz rule in the upper slot

2.2.1 Levi-Civita Connection

Let ∇ be an affine connection, then by the basis theorem there are locally defined functions Γ_{ij}^k such that

$$\nabla_{\partial_i} \partial_j = \sum_k \Gamma_{ij}^k \partial_k. \quad (2.1)$$

A connection is symmetric if
metric compaibility

Theorem 2.2.2. *Given a metric g , there is a unique connection ∇ that is symmetric and metric compatible. This connection is called the **Levi-Civita connection**, and is given by*

2.2.2 Tensor Leibniz Rule

$$\nabla_{E_i} E_j = \Gamma_{ij}^k E_k$$

Proposition 2.2.3.

$$F_{j_1 \dots j_l; m}^{i_1 \dots i_k} = E_m(F_{j_1 \dots j_l}^{i_1 \dots i_k}) + \sum_{s=1}^k \Gamma_{mp}^{i_s} F_{j_1 \dots j_l}^{i_1 \dots p \dots i_k} - \sum_{s=1}^l \Gamma_{mj_s}^p F_{j_1 \dots p \dots j_l}^{i_1 \dots i_k}$$

higher order covariant derivative can be computed by iterating $\nabla : \Gamma^{r,s} \rightarrow \Gamma^{r,s+1}$

2.2.3 Along a Curve

2.3 Curvature

Definition 2.3.1. The Riemann curvature is a $(1,3)$ tensor given by

$$R(X, Y)Z = \nabla_Y \nabla_X Z - \nabla_X \nabla_Y Z + \nabla_{[X, Y]} Z. \quad (2.2)$$

The covariant derivative of a (r, s) tensor can be thought of as an $(r, s + 1)$ tensor in a natural way. For example, if

Repeating this, we get a $(1, 2)$ tensor $\nabla \nabla V$, which will abbreviate as $\nabla^2 V$.

Using the Leibniz rule, we see that

$$\nabla_X (\nabla_Y V) = \nabla_{X, Y}^2 V + \nabla_{\nabla_X Y} V \quad (2.3)$$

The tensor is not necessarily symmetric in the two lower slots. In fact, the curvature comes in

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_{X, Y}^2 V - \nabla_{Y, X}^2 V &= \nabla_X (\nabla_Y V) - \nabla_Y (\nabla_X V) - \nabla_{\nabla_X Y - \nabla_Y X} V \\ &= \nabla_X (\nabla_Y V) - \nabla_Y (\nabla_X V) - \nabla_{[X, Y]} V \\ &= R(Y, X)V \end{aligned}$$

This is known as the **Ricci identity**.

Definition 2.3.2 (Riemann curvature).

2.3.1 Symmetries

2.3.2

The *Ricci curvature* is a $(0, 2)$ tensor given by taking the trace of R .

Definition 2.3.3 (Ricci Curvature).

A manifold is said to be *Einstein* with Einstein constant $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ if

The trace of the Ricci tensor is the *scalar curvature*:

Definition 2.3.4 (Scalar Curvature).

Definition 2.3.5 (Sectional curvature).

A Riemannian manifold has *constant sectional curvature* κ if

Lemma 2.3.6 (Schur Lemma).

$$dS = 2 \operatorname{div} \operatorname{Ric} \quad (2.4)$$

2.4 Submanifolds

If (N, g) is a Riemannian manifold and

$$\phi : M \rightarrow N$$

is an immersion, then ϕ^*g gives a metric on M .

$$T_{\phi(p)}N = d\phi(T_p M) \oplus [d\phi(T_p M)]^\perp$$

induced connection

Definition 2.4.1 (Second Fundamental Form).

$$A(V, W) = (\nabla_V W)^\perp \quad (2.5)$$

M is said to be totally geodesic if $A \equiv 0$. totally geodesic

Definition 2.4.2 (Mean Curvature Vector). The trace of the second fundamental form is called the mean curvature vector \mathbf{H} .

M is said to be *minimal* if $\mathbf{H} = 0$.

2.4.1 Gauss and Codazzi Equations

The Gauss equation relates the curvature of the submanifold to the curvature via the second fundamental form

Theorem 2.4.3 (Gauss Equation). *Given $X, Y, Z, W \in \Gamma(M)$, we have*

$$\bar{R}(X, Y, Z, W) = R(X, Y, Z, W) + \langle A(X, Z), A(Y, W) \rangle - \langle A(Y, Z), A(X, W) \rangle.$$

Theorem 2.4.4 (Codazzi Equation). *If $U, V, W \in \Gamma(M)$, then*

$$(R(U, V)W)^\perp = (\bar{\nabla}_V A)(U, W) - (\bar{\nabla}_U A)(V, W).$$

2.4.2 Hypersurfaces

An immersed submanifold $M^m \subset N^n$ is a *hypersurface* when $m = n - 1$. *unit normal \mathbf{n}*

Using \mathbf{n} , the second fundamental form

Chapter 3

Geodesics and Minimal Submanifolds

3.1 Geodesics Equation and Exponential Map

$$\nabla_{\gamma'} \gamma' = 0 \tag{3.1}$$

The exponential map $\exp_p : T_p M \rightarrow M$ the differential $(d\exp_p)_v : T_p M \rightarrow T_{\exp_p(v)} M$

Proposition 3.1.1.

$$(d\exp_p)_0(v) = v$$

3.1.1 Gauss Lemma

Let $v, w \in T_p M$ be vectors with $\langle v, w \rangle = 0$ and define a map $F : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow M$ by

$$F(s, t) = \exp_p(t(v + sw)).$$

Define vector fields F_s and F_t by

$$F_s = dF(\partial_s)$$

Lemma 3.1.2 (Gauss Lemma).

$$|F_t(s, t)|^2 = |v|^2 + s^2|w|^2$$

$$\langle F_s, F_t \rangle(0, t) = 0.$$

Remark 3.1.3. It is insightful to rewrite the conclusions of the Gauss Lemma as

$$\langle (d\exp_p)_v(v), (d\exp_p)_v(w) \rangle = \langle v, w \rangle$$

for $v, w \in T_p M$.

3.1.2 Hopf-Rinow Theorem

The Riemannian distance $d(p, q)$ between points $p, q \in M$ is defined to be the infimum over piece-wise smooth curves γ from p to q of the length of γ .

Remark 3.1.4. We choose piece-wise smooth curves as definition because it is convenient to work with. In the end, we will see that...

3.2 Variational Theory of Geodesics

Given a Riemannian manifold (M, g) and a curve $\gamma : [0, a] \rightarrow M$, a variation of γ is a mapping $F : [-\epsilon, \epsilon] \times [0, a] \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ so that

Jacobi equation

Definition 3.2.1 (Conjugate Points). Suppose γ is a geodesic. We say that $\gamma(t_2)$ is conjugate to $\gamma(t_1)$ along γ if there is a non-zero Jacobi field J along γ so that $J(t_1) = J(t_2) = 0$

The energy of a piece-wise smooth curve $\gamma : [0, a] \rightarrow M$

$$\mathbf{E}(\gamma) = \int_0^a |\gamma'|^2 dt. \quad (3.2)$$

The first

Proposition 3.2.2.

$$\mathbf{E}'(0) = -2 \int_0^a \langle F_s, \nabla_{F_t} F_t \rangle dt -$$

Define the index form $I(V, V)$ by

$$I(V, V) = \int_0^a |\nabla_{\gamma'} V|^2 - R(\gamma', V, \gamma', V)$$

Proposition 3.2.3. *The second variation of energy at 0 is*

$$\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{E}''(0) = I(V, V)$$

Theorem 3.2.4 (Bonnet-Myers). *If (M^n, g) is complete with $\text{Ric} \geq c > 0$, then M is compact and*

$$\text{diam}^2(M) \leq (n-1) \frac{\pi^2}{c}$$

Proof. We bound the length of any stable geodesic. Thus, suppose $\gamma : [0, a] \rightarrow M$ is a stable geodesic. Let e_1, \dots, e_{n-1} be a parallel orthonormal frame along γ and define variation vector fields V_1, \dots, V_{n-1} by

$$V_j = \left(\sin \frac{\pi t}{a} \right) e_j.$$

Note that □

3.3 Variational Theory of Minimal Submanifolds

Given an isometrically embedded submanifold $\Sigma \subset M$, a variation is a map

$$F : \Sigma \times (-\epsilon, \epsilon) \rightarrow M$$

so that $F(x, 0) = x$. The variation vector field $F_s = dF(\partial_s)$ describes the motion of points in Σ under the variation.

3.3.1 First Variation

Proposition 3.3.1.

$$\partial_s \overline{dv} = (\text{div}(F_s^T) - \langle F_s^\perp, \mathbf{H} \rangle) \overline{dv} \quad (3.3)$$

3.3.2 Monotonicity

3.3.3 Second Variation

We now investigate the second derivative of volume for a hypersurface

$$\Sigma^n \subset M^{n+1},$$

whose calculations are substantially simpler than a general submanifold.

Lemma 3.3.2. *Given a normal variation $F_s = u\mathbf{n}$, the derivative of \mathbf{H} at 0 is*

$$\mathbf{H}' = (\Delta u + |A|^2 u + \text{Ric}(\mathbf{n}, \mathbf{n}))\mathbf{n} - \langle \mathbf{H}, \mathbf{n} \rangle \nabla u. \quad (3.4)$$

Chapter 4

The Laplacian

4.1 Divergence and Laplacian

Let M^n be a manifold with a metric g and associated Levi-Civita connection ∇ .
derivative of $u \in C(M)$:

- gradient $\nabla u \in \Gamma^{1,0}(M)$
- differential $du \in \Gamma^{0,1}(M)$.

they are dual via the metric

$$\langle \nabla u, V \rangle = du(V) = V(u).$$

Definition 4.1.1 (Hessian). The Hessian is a $(0,2)$ tensor defined by ∇du , which satisfies

$$\text{Hess}_u(V, W) = \langle \nabla_V \nabla u, W \rangle. \quad (4.1)$$

Proposition 4.1.2. Hess_u is symmetric.

We will give two proofs.

Proof 1. First,

$$\text{Hess}_u(\partial_i, \partial_j) = u_{ij} - \sum_k \Gamma_{ij}^k u_k$$

□

Proof 2.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hess}_u(V, W) - \text{Hess}_u(W, V) &= \langle \nabla_V \nabla u, W \rangle - \langle \nabla_W \nabla u, V \rangle \\ &= V \langle \nabla u, W \rangle - \langle \nabla u, \nabla_V W \rangle - W \langle \nabla u, V \rangle + \langle \nabla u, \nabla_W V \rangle \\ &= V(W(u)) - W(V(u)) - \langle \nabla u, [V, W] \rangle = 0. \end{aligned}$$

□

Definition 4.1.3 (Divergence). The divergence $\text{div } V$ of a vector field V is the trace of the $(1,1)$ tensor ∇V .

In an orthonormal frame

$$\text{div } V = \sum_i \langle \nabla_{e_i} V, e_i \rangle$$

In a local coordinate,

$$\text{div } V = \partial_i V^i + \Gamma_{ij}^j V^i$$

But we also have

Proposition 4.1.4.

$$\text{div } V = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\det g}} \sum_i \partial_i (\sqrt{\det g} V^i). \quad (4.2)$$

Proof. This is shown by

$$\frac{\partial_i \sqrt{\det g}}{\sqrt{\det g}} = \sum_j \Gamma_{ij}^j$$

□

Proposition 4.1.4 makes it possible to extend the Euclidean divergence theorem to manifolds. Recall the volume element $dv_g = \sqrt{\det g} dx$, we have

$$\operatorname{div}(V) dv_g = \operatorname{div}_{\mathbb{R}^n}(V \sqrt{\det g}) dx. \quad (4.3)$$

From Leibniz rule

$$\operatorname{div}(uV) = u \operatorname{div}(V) + \langle \nabla u, V \rangle \quad (4.4)$$

Definition 4.1.5 (Laplacian). The Laplacian is the divergence of ∇u .

Therefore, we have in an orthonormal frame

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta u &= \sum_i \langle \nabla_{e_i} \nabla u, e_i \rangle \\ &= \sum_i \nabla_{e_i} \langle \nabla u, e_i \rangle - \langle \nabla u, \nabla_{e_i} e_i \rangle \\ &= \sum_i \nabla_{e_i} \nabla_{e_i} u - \nabla_{\nabla_{e_i} e_i} u \end{aligned}$$

which is in accordance with Equation (2.3)

4.1.1 Bochner Formula

Proposition 4.1.6. If $u \in C(M)$, then

$$\Delta \nabla u = \nabla(\Delta u) + \operatorname{Ric}(\nabla u, \cdot) \quad (4.5)$$

Proof 1.

□

geodesic normal coordinates for $p \in M$ fixed

- $g_{ij}(p) = \delta_{ij}$, meaning that ∂_i are orthonormal at p
- $\Gamma_{ij}^k = 0$, meaning that $\nabla \partial_i(p) = 0$

Proof 2.

□

Corollary 4.1.7.

$$\Delta |\nabla u|^2 = |\operatorname{Hess}_u|^2 + \langle \nabla(\Delta u), \nabla u \rangle + \operatorname{Ric}(\nabla u, \nabla u) \quad (4.6)$$

4.1.2 Lichnerowicz Theorem

Since the trace of g is n and the trace of Hess_u is Δu , we can define the trace free Hessian Hess_u^0 by

$$\operatorname{Hess}_u^0 := \operatorname{Hess}_u - \frac{\Delta u}{n} g. \quad (4.7)$$

Lemma 4.1.8.

$$|\operatorname{Hess}_u|^2 \geq \frac{(\Delta u)^2}{n} \quad (4.8)$$

with equality holding if and only if $\operatorname{Hess}_u^0 = 0$.

Proof.

$$|\operatorname{Hess}_u^0|^2 = |\operatorname{Hess}_u|^2 - \frac{1}{n} (\Delta u)^2.$$

□

Theorem 4.1.9 (Lichnerowicz Theorem). If M is complete with $\operatorname{Ric} \geq c > 0$, then the first non-zero eigenvalue $\mu_1 \geq \frac{cn}{n-1}$.

Proof. Let u be a non-constant eigenfunction with $\Delta u = -\mu u$. By Theorem 3.2.4,

□

4.2 Submanifold Divergence and Laplacian

In this section, $\Sigma \subset M$ is a submanifold with the induced connection $\bar{\nabla}$.

Proposition 4.2.1. *The submanifold Hessian is given by*

$$\overline{\text{Hess}}_u(V, W) = \text{Hess}_u(V, W) + \langle A(V, W), \nabla^\perp u \rangle \quad (4.9)$$

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{\text{Hess}}_u(V, W) &= \langle \nabla_V \nabla^T u, W \rangle \\ &= \langle \nabla_V \nabla u, W \rangle - \langle \nabla_V \nabla^\perp u, W \rangle \\ &= \text{Hess}_u(V, W) + \langle \nabla^\perp u, \nabla_V W \rangle \\ &= \text{Hess}_u(V, W) + \langle A(V, W), \nabla^\perp u \rangle \end{aligned}$$

□

4.3 Laplacian Comparison

4.3.1 Distance Function

Definition 4.3.1 (Cut Point).

Theorem 4.3.2. *If $q \in \text{Cut}(p)$, then either*

1. *q is the first conjugate to p along a minimizing geodesic, or*
2. *q is the first point along a minimizing geodesic where there is a second, different, minimizing geodesic from p .*

Now we show that d is smooth away from $\text{Cut}(p)$.

Proposition 4.3.3.

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta |x|^2 &\text{ on } \mathbb{R}^n \\ \nabla |x|^2 &= 2|x| \nabla |x| \\ \Delta |x| &= \frac{n-1}{|x|} \text{ on } \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\} \\ \text{Another way } \text{Hess}_{|x|} & \\ \text{Suppose } \text{Ric} \geq 0 & \end{aligned}$$

4.3.2 Laplacian Comparison

We first state the Laplacian comparison for smooth points

Theorem 4.3.4. *Suppose that $\text{Ric} \geq 0$ and $r(x) = d(p, x)$ for p fixed. Away from $\text{Cut}(p) \cup \{p\}$, we have that*

$$\Delta r \leq \frac{n-1}{r}.$$

Proof. First, Hess_r has rank at most $n-1$, so

$$|\text{Hess}_r|^2 \geq \frac{(\Delta r)^2}{n-1}.$$

By Bochner formula (Corollary 4.1.7), along γ ,

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \frac{1}{2} \Delta |\nabla r|^2 \\ &= |\text{Hess}_r|^2 + \langle \nabla(\Delta r), \nabla r \rangle + \text{Ric}(\nabla r, \nabla r) \\ &\geq \frac{(\Delta r)^2}{n-1} + (\Delta r)' \end{aligned}$$

□

Lemma 4.3.5. *If $f(t)$ is a function on $(0, T]$ with $(n-1)f' \leq -f^2$, then*

$$f(T) \leq \frac{n-1}{T}.$$

Proof. Notice that

$$\left(\frac{1}{f(t)} \right)' = -\frac{f'(t)}{f(t)^2}$$

□

Definition 4.3.6 (barrier). We say that $\Delta f \geq g$ at $p \in \Omega$ in the *barrier sense* if for every $\epsilon > 0$ there exists a C^2 function h_ϵ and an open set U_ϵ containing p so that

1. $f(p) = h_\epsilon(p)$ and $h_\epsilon \leq f$ in U_ϵ .
2. $\Delta h_\epsilon(p) \geq g(p) - \epsilon$.

Definition 4.3.7 (viscosity). We say that $\Delta f \geq g$ at $p \in \Omega$ in the *viscosity sense* if for every open set U containing p and C^2 function φ on U with $f(p) = \varphi(p)$ and $\varphi \geq f$ in U , we have that $\Delta \varphi(p) \geq g(p)$.

Proposition 4.3.8. *If $\Delta f \geq g$ at p in the barrier sense, then it also holds in the viscosity sense. If $\Delta f \geq g$ at p in the viscosity sense, then it also holds in the distributional sense.*

Theorem 4.3.9. *If $\text{Ric} \geq 0$ and $d(x) := d(p, x)$ for some fixed p , then $\Delta d \leq \frac{n-1}{d}$ in the barrier sense on $M \setminus \{p\}$.*

4.3.3 Bishop-Gromov Volume Comparison

Theorem 4.3.10. *If $\text{Ric} \geq 0$, $p \in M^n$, and $0 < r_1 < r_2$, then*

$$\frac{\text{Vol}(B_{r_2}(p))}{r_2^n} \leq \frac{\text{Vol}(B_{r_1}(p))}{r_1^n}.$$

4.3.4 Dirichlet Poincare Inequality

Given a compact domain $\Omega \subset M$, a *Dirichlet Poincare inequality* is an inequality of the form

$$\int_{\Omega} u^2 \leq C_{\Omega} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^2, \quad (4.10)$$

where u is required to vanish on $\partial\Omega$.

Theorem 4.3.11. *If M^n has $\text{Ric} \geq 0$ and $\Omega = B_R(p)$, then (4.10) holds with $C_{\Omega} = 3^{2n+4}R^2$.*

Proof. We apply the divergence theorem to $u^2 \nabla w$, where w is to be chosen.

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \int \text{div}(u^2 \nabla w) \\ &= \int u^2 \Delta w + 2u \langle \nabla u, \nabla w \rangle \\ &\geq \int u^2 \Delta w - 2|u| |\nabla u| |\nabla w| \end{aligned}$$

If we can find a function w such that Δw is lower bounded and $|\nabla w|$ is upper bounded by some constants depending only on Ω , then □

4.4 Gradient Estimates

Theorem 4.4.1. *If $B_R(p) \subset M^n$ has $\text{Ric} \geq 0$, $\Delta u = 0$, and $u > 0$, then*

$$\sup_{B_{R/2}(p)} |\nabla \log u| \leq \frac{C}{R},$$

where C depends just on n .

differential Harnack Inequality

Corollary 4.4.2.

Bernstein technique

Lemma 4.4.3. *If $\Delta u = 0$, $u > 0$, and $\text{Ric} \geq 0$, then $w = \log u$ satisfies*

- $\Delta w = -|\nabla w|^2$
- $\frac{1}{2}\Delta|\nabla w|^2 \geq \frac{1}{n}|\nabla w|^4 - \langle \nabla w, \nabla|\nabla w|^2 \rangle$

Proof.

□

But $|\nabla w|^2$ may not have an interior max. Use cut-off

Proof.

□

Meanvalue Inequality

for harmonic is evident due to Harnack, extend it to sub-harmonic

Theorem 4.4.4. *If M^n has $\text{Ric} \geq 0$ and $v \geq 0$ and $\Delta v \geq 0$ on $B_{4R}(p)$, then*

$$\sup_{B_R(p)} v^2 \leq C_n \frac{\int_{B_{4R}(p)} v^2}{\text{Vol}(B_{4R}(p))} \quad (4.11)$$

Proof. ϕ cutoff 1 on $B_{2R}(p)$, reverse Poincare

$$\int_{B_{2R}(p)} |\nabla v|^2 \leq 4 \int_{B_{4R}(p)} v^2 |\nabla \phi|^2.$$

Choose ϕ such that $|\nabla \phi| \leq \frac{1}{2R}$,

$$\int_{B_{2R}(p)} |\nabla v|^2 \leq \frac{1}{R^2} \int_{B_{4R}(p)} v^2.$$

$$\text{div}(\phi^2 v \nabla v) = \phi^2 |\nabla v|^2 + \phi^2 v \Delta v +$$

solve for u on $B_{2R}(p)$ such that $\Delta u = 0$ in $B_{2R}(p)$ and $u = v$ on $\partial B_{2R}(p)$.

$$v \leq u.$$

use Harnack inequality on u

□

4.5

Theorem 4.5.1 (Colding-Minicozzi). $\text{Ric} \geq 0$, $\dim \mathcal{H}^d(M^n) \leq C d^{n-1}$

Theorem 4.5.2. $\exists C = C(n)$ such that if u_1, \dots, u_N are $L^2(B_{2r})$ orthonormal and $\Delta u_i = 0$, and $\int_{B_r} u_i^2 \geq \alpha > 0$, then $N \leq \frac{C}{\alpha}$.

Lemma 4.5.3. *Given $x \in B_{2r}$, $\exists y \in S^{N-1}$ such that $w = \sum_{i=1}^N y_i u_i$ has $\sum u_i^2(x) = w^2(x)$*

Proof. Define $f : S^{N-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(y) = \sum_{i=1}^N y_i u_i(x)$, max achieved when.

□

Proof. given $x \in B_r$, $\sum_{i=1}^N u_i^2(x) = w^2(x)$ where w is from the lemma.

$$w^2(x) \leq \frac{C}{\text{Vol}(B_r(x))} \int_{B_r(x)} w^2 \leq \frac{C}{\text{Vol}(B_r(x))}$$

Bishop-Gromov:

□

Theorem 4.5.4. *If $v_1, \dots, v_{2N} \in \mathcal{H}^d(M^n)$ and are linearly independent. Then $\exists R > 0$ and u_1, \dots, u_N in the span of the v_i 's such that $\int_{B_{2R}} u_i u_j = \delta_{ij}$ and $\int_{B_R} u_i^2 > 2^{-4(d+n)}$*

Lemma 4.5.5. $0 < F \leq Cr^d$ on $[1, \infty)$, then $\exists \infty$ many $k \in \mathbb{N}$ such that

$$\frac{F(2^{k+1})}{F(2^k)} \leq 2^{d+\epsilon}.$$

Proof. by contradiction □

Proof. Define

$$\Lambda_j = \{v_1, \dots, v_{j-1} \subset \mathcal{H}^d\}.$$

Given r , define $w_{j,r}$ to be the $L^2(B_r)$ projection of v_j onto Λ_j . Define $f_j(r) = \int_{B_r} (v_j - w_{j,r})^2 \leq \int_{B_r} (v_j - w)^2$ □